REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,851.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee½.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. S. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Tuticorin	12
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingoria	6	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	7	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Cocanada	21
,, Cannanore	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Calicut	9	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Beypore	9	,, False Point	24
,, Cochin	10	Arrives at CALCUTTA	26
,, Alleppy	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahoneerah	22
,, Guadur	15	,, Fao	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	May. 1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bahrein	1
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Morell	23	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	23	,, Guadur	12
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 26th April.

THE Splendid S.S. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First-class and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,261 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with ever comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Saloon with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. H. BUBAT TINO & Co., 9 NOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees, through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	Without food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GEONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BELLONA, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Sand to MAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the Steamer's departure.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Merchandize will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Metivier, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 1st April 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£21 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Mr. DINKER NARAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, clothes press, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, pictures, glassware, a quantity of beer and champagne in quarts and pints, few tins of Goroceo, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Madras-built Carriage, with a pair of Bay Arab Horses and Harness.

1 Pair of Bay Carriage Horses and Harnesses.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and Unclaimed Property, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Antonio Coute, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cesare Sala Milano, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office Chowkey.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billiard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G. Pillastri, Esq., Italian Consul, the same comprises richly carved glassware, handsome blue and gold dinner, dessert and tea services, best plateware, such a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, tea set, handsome epergne, waiters, butterpot, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cut-ery, &c., handsome English solid mahogany furniture made to order, such as table for 12 persons, sideboard dumbwaiters, side tables, dining-room chairs, handsome book-cases richly open carved circular table, a handsome English mahogany drawing-room suit, consists of easy and drawing-room chairs, full-backed sofas, all covered with rich pink silk damask, handsome mahogany pier, card, folding and writing tables, centre ottoman, bracket, English easy and light bed-room chairs, a full-toned mahogany grand piano by Schroder, a handsome drawing-room carpet, chromolithographs, iron painted spring cots, cleopatra couches, English mahogany dressing and washing tables with marble tops, English dressing glasses, English presses and chest of drawers, a first-class medium size slate billiard table, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First-class light four-seated Open Carriage by Cesare Sala Milano made to order.

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses.

Sets English double and single harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Rich 8, 4, 2, and 1 Light Hanging Chand Lamps by Wash, Elegant Pier Tables, Single and Double Lights, Wall Shades by Nash, McCabe's and other Clocks, Alabaster Figures, Hand Organ, Vases, and Ornaments, &c., &c., the Property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla, deceased, at his residence at Khetwady.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla. Consisting of 8, 4, 2, and 1 light hanging Argand lamps with drops, pair of six li hts candelabras with rich cut shades, pans, drops, and rich glass stems, handsome pier and round tables, single and double branched wall-shades by Nash, carved sofas, conversation and reclining couches lined with silk, chiffoniers, pier tables with marble tops, carved and plain circular tables, round teapoys, a complete set of dining tables in four pieces, easy and pedicu chairs, iron rocking chairs, chairs with and without arms, side tables with drawers, child's cradles, walnutwood and blackwood presses, with glass mirror, carved screens, mahogany self-playing organ Nicholson barrel, a cottage piano, a cornice-going 8 day clock, by McCabe R.E., alabaster figures, Bohemian and porcelain large and small size vases, and ornaments, pictures in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, plated table candlesticks, plated salver, plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, 1 large size magic lantern with 128 views, and lamp with wicks and spare chimneys complete.

1 stereoscope with slides complete.

A fashionable and highly finished small park phaeton, by E Kesterton, London.

1 Office shigram.

Catalogues of full details will shortly be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days prior to the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 4th April 1874.

JUST OUT: THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen,"

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873, Sample Box, by post, is 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALES.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirting, 7½ lbs.

5 Cases Blue, Green and Yellow Prints

3 ,, Co ton Colored Handkerchieves

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Talub—

4 Cases Pannel's Perfumery

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Damodhee—

4 Cases Cotton Umbrellas

On account and at the risk of Abdoola Sucoor—

4 Case Assorted Alpacas.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery, consisting of Diamond Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Gold Ornaments.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th April, at 4 o'clock precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Jewellery by and with the consent of the Pawnee and Pawnee, viz., gold ornaments, comprising kada, vauk, sankli, mo ha, chunduukur, madaliakunthi, tupatea, kundoro, champakali, thagli, mandalin kada, hasli, lockut, pohochi and jewellery set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, &c., comprising dhedi or ear ornaments, gulputta ka'la or necklace, bajee or bracelets, kekan or bangles, sirpej or turban ornaments, pohachasakan, bhochi or armlet, chin or necklace (China-made) pandada or ear-rings, rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of different shapes and of best water, Akote or ear ornaments, &c.

The above will be on view, on and after Monday next, the 6th instant between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SALE OF Superior Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will submit to Public Auction, at the Kussara Basin :—

100 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Dareehana :—

50 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light strong Landau with front and hind seats capable of carrying 4 person with a Grey Horse and Harness, can be seen at a day's notice.

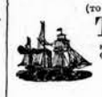
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).



THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons 300 H.P., W. Rhodes, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India, corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 4TH APRIL 1874.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

FOR THE FIRST TIME,

A New Drama, written by the author of the much-admired "Solomon's Sword," entitled,

FULUCKSOOR AND SELIM,

OR

TRUE LOVE.

To Conclude with (also for the first time) the Splendid Opera of

LALLA ROOKH,

Composed specially for this Club by the talented Editor of "Fursud,"

The Scenery, Dresses, and Properties in both these Pieces are entirely new, and no pains or expense have been spared to make them attractive.

Reserved Tickets.....Rs. 3.

Tickets and Books of Plays to be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30 sharp.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY TRAINS.

The Public are hereby informed that after SUNDAY next, the 5th instant, until further Notice, the Up and Down Mixed Trains, between Wardha and Hinguanghat Stations, WILL RUN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in each week, instead of, as at present, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The times of the Trains and other arrangements will be the same as those already announced.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE OF CALL.—In pursuance of Article 44 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership, Notice is hereby given, that all the Contributories of the above-named Company are hereby required to pay to the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before MONDAY, the Fourth day of May 1874, the balance of Rs. 125, which shall then remain due from them respectively in respect of the New Quarter Shares held by them respectively in the Company and issued in pursuance of the Resolution No. 1 of the Shareholders of the Company, dated the 11th October 1873; and Notice is hereby also given, that in the event of any Shareholder omitting to pay the balance then due by him as aforesaid on or before the said Fourth day of May 1874, he will be required to pay interest on such balance at 9 per cent. per annum from the said Fourth day of May 1874 till payment.—Dated this Second day of April 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS for a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, a Pair of Bay Arab Carriage HORSES, the property of an Officer proceeding to Europe. Apply to X., at this Office.

TO BE LET, for the Season, the BUNGALOW at MATHERAN known as CRAIGHEBURN. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH MARRIED WOMAN, the charge of 1 or 2 Children or a Lady for a Passage to England. Address "A. P." care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this Paper.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—The coolest and most open part of the Fort. Apply ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Vest	12 0
,, ,, ,, Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8 8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60 0
,, ,, ,, Vest	12 0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18 0
,, Scotch Fancy Trousers	16 0
Fancy Disgonal Morning Coat	43 0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35 0
,, ,, ,, Vest	10 0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, ,, Trousers	12 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, ,, Trousers	9 0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0
,, ,, Single Breasted ,,	16 0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0
,, Trousers or Breeches	23 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0
,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	21 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0
,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	15 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0

	Rs. as.
Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
,, ,, Trousers or Breeches	6 0
Gold Coast	15 0
Cricketing Trousers	14 0
,, Cap	3 8
Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45 0

SHIRTS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts	per doz. 45 0
Linen Wristsand Fronts	,, 60 0
Badham's Dress Shirts	each from 7 8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	each 6 8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts	per doz. 60 0
Badham's English Cambric ,,	,, 50 0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns)	each 8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool	,, 9 0
Badham's Spun Silk	,, 11 0

COLLARS.

	Rs. as.
Badham's West End Collars	per doz. 6 8
Badham's Dux Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Fall Mall Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Regent Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Shakespear Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's Oxford Collars	,, 6 8
Badham's London Society	,, 6 8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup	,, 6 8
Badham's First Lord	,, 6 8
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie	,, 7 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

IMPORTANT

TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0	Travelling Caps	3 0	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Travelling do	9 8	Nail do.	0 14
Warm do	35 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0 to 10 0 0	Shoots, per pair	9 8	do. Horse Hair	7 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	23 0 to 16 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Long Rugs, or Scotch Maads, from	15 0
Pyjamas	26 0	Portmanteaus or	12 8 to 24 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts	22 8	Overland Trunks	23 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
White do		Solid Leather	49 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Warm do.	1 14
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Extra Large	75 0	Linen Pencil Collars, doz.	0 12	Do. Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool	24 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen do. do.	6 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Extra Large	24 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Do. Pants	26 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Cotton Socks do.	3 8	Sailor's Knot	1 10
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Courier Bags	6 8	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0		
		Money Belts	2 0	Sponge Bags	2 0		
		Sovereign Boxes	3 8	Sponges, Bath, large	3 8		
		Leather Purses	2 8	Soap Boxes	1 8		
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12		

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HATS AND HELMETS,

SPECIAL SHAPES

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats L. & B.	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0
Drab, very light	8 8	10 0
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	6 0
Blandford (High Crown)	7 8	8 8
Woburn (Stiff Felt)	7 8	8 8
New Port (Very Light)	7 8	8 8

	Cash.	Credit.
Tavistock ..Half Stiff	7 0	8 0
Blandford ..Extra quality	9 8	10 8
Truro (High Round Crown)	7 8	8 8
Argyle..Half Stiff Felt	7 8	8 8
Ryde (Soft Top, Stiff Brim; Medium Round Crown)	6 8	7 8
Brown Felts in all shapes	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, double Cork	16 0	18 0
Regulation White Helmets	14 8	16 0
tion Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, wide Brim, low Crown	8 8	10 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 9/16.
Credit, Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 17/32d. to 9/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 248.

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 98¼
Do. demand..... 100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 717.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent. ... ...106½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. ... ...102 to ½
Four per cent. 102
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 104½
7 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Five per cent Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 12 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 11 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9
Carolus ... ... ,, 2 0
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 2 2
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 2 1½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 1 6
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-15
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-15

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are firm at £2-15, and by ships £3-2-6 is the current rate.

London — Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £3 0s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Coir Pdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } £3 5s.
Hamburg Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d. / Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta—Salt ..... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Acacia	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, March 28.
3	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Suez.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Nimrod	Clarke	Harwich.
	Raffaele (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Cutch.
	Potomac (s)	London	Liverpool.
	Chiswick (s)	Miller.....	Port Said.

The Steamer Peru, Methven, to Australia &c., obtained her port clearance on Thursday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on the 2nd instant :—
Steamer Bellona, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pekin, to Aden and Suez.
Brig Keerata, Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April
1 Riegate..... ..... Nagapatam.
1 Bokhara (s)..... ..... Suez.
1 Fathe Shah Allum ... . Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

April
1 Theresa..... ..... Akyab.
1 Saint Andrew's .... London via Coast.
1 Gondola .... Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—April 1.

Little, Colonel, 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Barnett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Dhurumsala.
Osborne, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave from Lucknow.

APRIL 2.

Blair, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, to join, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES—March 31.

Wardrop, Major, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 1.

Scott, Colonel, 3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.

APRIL 2.

Twentyman, Major, Madras Brigade Major, on leave to Kamptee.
Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate :—
Surg-Maj F. Carter, Bengal Medical Establishment.
Surg J. Macfregor, Bengal Medical Department, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The services of Lieut R A Montgomery, R A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment under the Political Department.
Capt C O Donnel, Bl S C, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
Lieut Col L. W. Buck, 31st Madras Light Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate :—
Surg-Maj A. N. E. Riddell, Bombay Medical Establishment.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seventy four days, from date of departure :—
Surg-Maj W. A. Shepherd, Port Surgeon, Aden.
The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Capt Charles Henry Harrison, S C, 20th March 1874.
The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in S C, to be Capt, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
Lieut John DeBurgh Lynch, S C, 13th March 1874.
The undermentioned Officer, has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified :—
Surg-Genl A Wright, 1st March 1874.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, from date of departure in the current month :—
Maj J Galloway, 3 C, Wing Officer, 25th N I.
The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, on medical certificate :—
Surg-Maj R Dick, M D, in Medical Charge, 17th N I.
Surg G W R Hay, M D, is appointed to act as P ns Surgeon at Aden from the date on which surg Shepherd may avail himself of the furlough granted him.
Capt O T. Hulbert, General List, Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service, with effect from the 1st April 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R A Montgomery, R A, Political Department is appointed to act till further orders as Boundary Comr in Kattywar in the place of Capt Pedder, transferred to the Sail Department.
Col G S A Anderson, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th April 1874.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col F Schneider, B S C, to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during Col Anderson's absence on leave, or until further orders.
Capt H N Reeves to act as Political Supt, Sawantwari, during Col Schneider's absence, or until further ord rs.
Capt W F F Waller, V C to act as Asst Political Agent, Kolhapur, in sub ndinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghees, vice Capt Reeves.
Mr A C Jerroise and Mr H A Acworth respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Narsinkot, on the 20th March 1874.
Capt H L Nutt, substantive pro-tem Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, is placed on special duty at Bhownagar.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn W Nolan, Civil Surgn of Aden, is appointed Supt of the Jail at Aden.
Mr J W Walker to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr Newnham on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Mr A D Pollen, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, assumed charge of his Office on 25th March 1874, in the afternoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Capt A J Doig, Dep Supt of Cy Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, at the disposal of the Military Dept on his return from England.
Lieut-Col W Waddington, Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik, is allowed preparatory leave from the 7th to the 20th April 1874.
Mr W H Blackwell has been appointed to act as Huzur Depy Co lr of Haidrabad in Sind during the absence of Mr W Patton, or until further orders.
Mr A A C Jerroise to act as Collr of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery during Mr Arbuthnot's absence, or until further orders.
Mr G F M Grant to act as Extra First Asst Collr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collr of Stamp Revenue and Agent for the Governor in the Panch Mahals, During Mr Jerroise's absence, or until further orders.
Mr G G Turner to be Asst Collr of Surat.
Mr A R Plunkett to be Second Class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium during the absence of Mr H L Wright, or until further orders.
Mr F B S Wyllie has been appointed substantive pro-tem Depy Comr of Customs and Opium, vice Mr. Norman, appointed substantive pro-tem Collr during Mr Arthur's absence on special leave.
Mr J F Muir to be Supy Asst Collr of Broach, continuing to act as First A st Collr of Broach.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgt-Maj T G Hewlett to be Mem er of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, vice Surgn-Maj Lumsdaine, resigned.
H E the Govr in Council is also pleased, to appoint Surgn-Maj T G Hewlett to be a Member of the Town Council, vice Surgn-Maj J Lumsdaine, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A Belchampton having, on the 16th March 1874, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF

Adjutant General Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st April 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—
27th N I, (1st Belooch Batn)—Maj O V Tanner, SC, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Carte l proceeding on furlough.
Surgn Maj Wade is appointe to the P esidency Circle, and Surgn Maj O, Donovan to the Mhow Circle for general duty.
The leave granted, Maj Henry, 1st Batn 2nd Foot, to be altered to six months from date of departure.
The undermentioned Officers have l ave of absence :—
7th Fusiliers, (2nd Batn) Lieut E A Mostyn, to Poorundhur, from 29 h March to 17th April 1874, on medical certificate.
41st Foot—Maj W Allan, to England, from date of embarkation for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.
Lieut J O Quirk to England, from date of embarkation to 17th June 1875, on private affairs.
11th Foot (1st Batn)—Capt E L Street, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
55th Foot—Capt and Brev Maj G A Morgan, to England, per P and O steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
72nd Foot—Capt St J Tr me, to England per P and O Steamer from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly.....	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—February 11th, at Aden, the wife of Captain Butler, B. S. C., of a son.
WATLING—March 27th, at Nusseerabad, the wife of Captain Watling, 23rd Regiment N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—March 30th, Mrs. Robert B relay Chapman, of a daughter.
HART—March 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant R. C. Hart, R. E., of twin sons, prematurely.

DEATH.

HART—March 30th, at Allahabad, Henry, infant son of Lieut R. C. Hart, R. E.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, we published a remarkable story to the effect that while the cargo of the s. s. Dhoolia, which had been wrecked in the Red Sea, was being disposed of by public auction at Suez a valuable lot of postage stamps consigned to the Government of India was sold by mistake for a mere trifle. The tale was naturally regarded by a number of people as a very improbable one. However, we were pretty well assured that our statements were correct in the main, and subsequent events have confirmed our belief, notwithstanding that, so far as we have seen, no notice of the unfortunate occurrence has been taken in the last-issued Post Office Department report. There can be no doubt whatever now that somebody, whether Indian or British ratepayers, will have to pay for the blunder which permitted the postage stamps to be sold. The Government of India seem to have done all they could, after the mistake, to mend matters, and have appealed to the nobler feelings of humanity in a manner which seems to show that at the head of our Post Office Department in India there is an untainted faith in the ultimate escape of the spirit of man from sordid and earthly considerations. One notice, signed by Mr. Chapman, the Chief Secretary to Government, has for a time been occupying a prominent position in our mail steamers. It relates that a case containing £2,000 worth of Indian postage stamps, the property of Government, saved from the s.s. Dhoolia, has been sold by mistake at Suez; that it has been learned that the stamps are being retailed at Suez to passengers to India at sums much below their value; that "Government "are sure that no one will willingly take advan"tage of the mistake that has been made, and that "any one who has purchased such stamps will "gladly restore them to their owner, the Govern"ment, who, on their part, are ready to refund the "sums that may have been expended upon them." Then the innocent and confiding placard goes on to request that any Indian postage stamps which may have been obtained at Suez may be restored to the Custom House officers who board the steamers on their arrival, or at the Custom House, when the price that may have been paid for them will be returned. However much Government may be sure that no one will willingly take advantage of the mistake, we cannot accept the same simple faith. If it were only the ordinary run of first class passengers in P. & O. steamers that are concerned, then we might believe in it; but as this is not so, what can we do but profess scepticism on a point upon which, as a mere matter of desire, we would be delighted to be at one with the authorities in the Government of India Post Office Department? There are thousands of descriptions of persons in and about Suez who will willingly take advantage of this mistake and any number of others which the blundering of Government officials (the "bountiful Providence" of many people) may throw in their way. The principal traffic in these stamps has been done by Mahomedans, who know their value well, and it is known that many of them have found their way to India from such centres of commerce and piety as Mecca and Medina. In some cases, Europeans glad to turn a penny, "honestly if they "can, but at all events to turn the penny," have come across original purchasers of lots of stamps at the salvage sale, and made bargains considerably to their advantage; and native servants, whose contact with masters used to the ways of civilized postage, had made them aware of the value of stamps, have also been known to invest their earnings very profitably in the same way. Just the other day a number of the stamps turned up very curiously in Bombay Harbour. When the s.s. Renown arrived, she was, as a matter of course, boarded by Preventive Officers. Among the fireman's possessions, no less than Rs. 2,000 worth of the stamps were discovered, and there is no doubt that these stamps were a portion of the Dhoolia lot. The fireman stated that he purchased them at Port Said for Rs. 60, and that other stamps were being openly offered for sale there in the public bazaar. We do not know whether the lucky fireman is bound to give up his stamps at the bare price he gave for them, as they cannot be called stolen property seeing they were sold right enough at a public auction of the Dhoolia's salvage goods, and it is just as likely as not that he will endeavour to get the best return for the Rs. 60 he so judiciously expended. If it is the case that many of the stamps are still being sold in the Port Said bazaar at low rates, it might pay Government to despatch a Preventive Officer there to pick up all he could at the lowest rates, though it is just as probable that it would now be too late to act upon this hint with any advantage, for the value of the stamps must surely have got wind.

Now that we know beyond doubt that the consignment of stamps saved from the Dhoolia was sold by auction at Suez for a sum that was scarcely anything in proportion to their value, we may ask at whose door the blunder lies. Had these stamps been properly shipped and declared they would have been taken good care of, and not sold indiscriminately at a salvage auction, and to the manner in which the boxes containing them were described the expensive blunder must be attributable. We hear—and on pretty good authority, too—that the stamps were shipped as "stationery!" This was practically a false declaration, as "postage stamps" can only be equivocally regarded as "stationery." These stamps were probably shipped as stationery from motives of economy, as under that description they would be carried almost as cheap as brown paper, which also might with ingenuity be proved to be stationery. What a dangerous kind of economy this is we have seen, and so, we dare say, have the Government of India, who, we should think, are not likely to receive their future consignments of postage stamps as "stationery." The blunder committed, however, is most flagrant, and at whose door it lies ought to be the subject of investigation. If it can be found that the responsible persons in the Indian Postal Department have been cognizant of "stamps" being shipped to them as "stationery"—if, moreover, they gave the home authorities instructions to adopt this deceptive and dishonest plan to save the expenses that would follow from the stamps being declared and shipped at their true value—then they should be dismissed at once as men wholly unfit for their post, and some means adopted for making them bear the loss that must result from their stupidity. If the home authorities are found to be responsible, and had neither precedent nor orders to ship the stamps as "stationery," the public of India certainly ought not to be made the victims of the outrageous blunder, which probably has arisen from motives as pitiful as they were foolish. We hope that the Indian Postal authorities will be good enough to take the public into their confidence and let them know who actually is to blame for the blunder. This is not a matter that should be hushed up. It is a serious and discreditable affair, calling for publicity and investigation, and it will be shameful if the public have to bear the expense resulting from it without obtaining some explanation as to why they must do so.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE following extraordinary production, purporting to be a memorial to Government from the Seedees who at the Criminal Sessions the other day were convicted of rioting, has been handed to us for publication. The gentleman who sent it expresses his strong belief that unless Government deal leniently with the convicted Seedees, their friends in Aden, Zanzibar, and the west coast of Africa generally will take revenge upon all the Parsees they encounter. Then it will be so much for the Seedees :—

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor and President in Council.

The memorial of Sidies caught in the late Mahomedan Riot.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are the most unfortunate men who are sentenced for five years transportation.

That whether or not your memorialists were implicated in the late Mahomedan Riot, is only know to Almighty God, but as long as it is proved in the Court, that they were among the men who created the riot, they have no other alternative than to solicit your mercy, as each of them have a large family, and being solely dependent on them, they crave your excellency's favour of lessening the hard sentence pronounced upon them by the Court, as should they be transported for five years it is sure that their family will die starving and without any means of supporting themselves.

That your memorialists therefore pray that the matter be reconsidered and grant them the favour solicited. And your memorialists will ever pray.

AT the battle of Amoaful on the 31st January the following officers were killed :—Royal Engineers—Captain R. N. Buckle, gunshot wound through lung and heart and abdomen (penetrating.) Non-commissioned officers and men killed—42nd Highlanders—Private Thomas Thompson, gunshot wound through head; Private P. Reid, gunshot wound through heart. Wood's Regiment—Private Salyah (Kossoo), gunshot wound of brain. The following officers were wounded :—Royal Engineers—Major R. Home, gunshot wound of chin; slight. 23rd Regiment—Lieut. G. H. Hutton, gunshot wound of right side; severe. 42nd Highlanders—Major D. Macpherson, gun shot wound through right leg, severe; ditto, right side of neck, slight. Brevet-Major W. Baird, gunshot wound of left thigh, dangerous; ditto of right leg, severe; ditto of right forearm and back, slight. Captain E. Whitehead, gunshot wound of left thigh (contusion), slight. Captain A. M. Creagh, gunshot wound of scalp and right side of neck (contusion), slight. Lieut G. B. M. Cumberland, gunshot wound of right arm, severe. Lieut. A. S. Stevenson, gunshot wound of neck, slight. Lieut. W. A. Berwick, gunshot wound of right leg and ankle, severe. Lieut. W. H. C. Mowbray, gunshot wound of left temple and contusion right arm, slight. 79th Regiment, attached to 42nd Highlanders—Lieut. R. C. Annesley, gunshot wound of left thigh (contusion), slight. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major A. Stephens, gunshot wound of wrist, slight. Lieut. C. D. Sherston, gunshot wound of right arm, with fracture, very severe. Lieut. W. J. Smyth, gunshot wound of thigh, slight. Wood's Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Evelyn Wood, V.C., 90th Regiment, gunshot wound of left side of chest, slight.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL.

Owing to the augmentation of the establishment of Royal Engineers, the following promotions have been gazetted :—

To be Colonels-Commandant :
Lord Napier of Magdala.
Edward William Durnford.

To be Colonels :
W. L. Morrison.
Daniel George Robinson.
C. W. Hutchinson.
Alexander Fraser.
John William Playfair.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :
J. J. Macleod Innes.
George Tomkyns Chesney.
Thomas George Montgomerie.
William Edward Warrand.
George Ayrton Crasster.
Edward Burnes Holland.

To be Majors :
Parry Lambert.
John Magee McNeile.
C. Scott Moncrieff.
A. LeMesurier.
William Merriman.

To be Captains :
Henry Loftus Lewis.
Henry Champernowne.
Clayton Scudamore Beauchamp.
William Osborne.
Lestock Francis Boileau.
T. B. Blake Savi.
William Broadfoot.
George Frederick Leycester Marshall.

The following Brevet promotions have also been made :—

To be General :
Lord Napier of Magdala.

To be Lieutenant-Generals :
Sir William Erskine Baker.
Henry Blois Turner.
Edward William Durnford.

To be Major-Generals :
John Cameron.
John Summerfield Hawkins.
John Reid Beecher.
H. W. Maxwell.
Alexander Taylor.
Robert Maclagan.

The principal officers who took part in the Ashantee Expedition receive a step and brevet promotion.

Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, vice General Egerton, resigned.

MARSHAL SERRANO AND THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, 2ND APRIL.

Marshal Serrano is engaged in fortifying the positions recently captured from the Carlists.

OBITUARY—General Derville, Colonel Wyndham.

LONDON, 1ST APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day closed without animation.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 95.
Bar Silver ..... 58 13/16.
Arrival—Cheviot.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 3RD APRIL.

The s.s. Lombardy with outward mails for Bombay, left to-day at 1 P.M.

The s.s. Hydaspes with mails for Ceylon and China, left to-day at 6 A.M.

MR. JOHN HENRY RAVENSHAW, District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, died at Mentone on the 4th of March.

THE *Madras Times* learns that the Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., has been appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

THE *Lucknow Times* hears that two of the senior Martinière boys have been rusticated for conduct unbecoming young gentlemen students.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs arrived here by Thursday's mail. It will also be noticed that Sir John Strachey has once more returned to India.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed that Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison, Civil Surgeon, Murree, has finished a work on Trade and Trade Routes to Kashgaria and Thibet *via* Leh, which will appear very shortly.

THREE severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Manilla on the 4th of February. Although the people were much alarmed, and sat up during the greater part of the following night, expecting another shock, no serious damage was done.

THE ship City of Manchester, which arrived in Calcutta on the 29th ult., reports having picked up a boat with five men of the ship African of Greenock on the 20th idem, in lat. 3° 30' North, long. 66° 48' East. The vessel was burned at sea on the 17th February.

THE Umballa paper says that the Commander-in-Chief has lately ordered some of the officers whose names have been published in most of the newspapers throughout India, except those published in Calcutta, as managers of lotteries on the approaching Derby, to withdraw from the management of such undertakings.

AT the instance of the Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, the Supreme Government has authorized the presentation of a double-poled tent and a six-oared cutter, at a cost of Rs. 1,700, to Nazir Pashee and Hajee Jaber, respectively, in recognition of their services in connection with the capture of the pirates who plundered the Cashmere.

DURING the week ended the 21st of March the number of deaths in Calcutta was 236, being four less than in the previous week. The death-rate was 27.04 per 1,000. There were 6 deaths from small-pox, 44 from cholera, 18 from dysentery, and 74 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified: 12 Christians, 133 Hindus, 91 Mahomedans.

THE Government of India, with the concurrence of the Maharajah of Cashmere, have presented Mr. Johnson, the Wuzeer of Ladakh and Joint Commissioner of Leh, with an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 and a valuable rifle, in recognition of the assistance he afforded to the members of the Yarkand Embassy during their late journey and for his general good offices in this direction.

THE Lahore paper tells us that Mr. DeLesseps and Mr. Stuart left that City on Monday last for Mooltan, *en route* to Jacobabad and the Bolan Pass. According to their present information they favour a railway route *via* Yarkand. According to Mr. Forsyth's reports, the Yarkandees appear highly civilized and appreciate European manufactures, whether received *via* Russia or Hindoostan, and this is said to commend this route to the gentlemen in question.

WE think it probable, remarks the *Englishman*, that the commonly received explanation of the Viceroy's rejection of Dr. Smith's name is incomplete. It seems not unlikely that the Secretary of State, seeing the telegram in the *Times*, telegraphed to the Viceroy to know who the Doctor Smith so referred to was; and that the Viceroy, being thus apprised of the nature of the telegram, made up his mind that it would be a most dangerous precedent to allow a man to appoint himself to such a post.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Kohat, under date 24th ultimo, that a large part of the force at that place, consisting of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry with a battery of artillery, was to march for Thull the following day. The object of the expedition is to punish marauding Wuzeerees. Captain Cavagnari, the Deputy Commissioner, accompanies the force. The affair cannot be one of very grave importance, as Brigadier-General Keyes has left Kohat for Hoti Murdan after his annual tour of inspection. A skirmish or two may take place, however, before the Wuzeerees comply with the demands of Government and send in their hostages.

AFTER a tolerably long interval, in which no bad tiger incidents have been reported, the *Pioneer* notices a painful case near Hurdwar. A party of officers from Roorkee went out lately in quest of large game, and, rather sooner than they expected, came upon a tiger and tigress. The latter beast fell dead before their rifles, and the tiger, who had retreated into the jungle, was thought to be mortally hit. But, as in so many similar crises, he was sought by the sportsmen too soon. Suddenly there was a roar, a charge, and desperate confusion. The tiger bounded out, almost disembowelled a young gentleman of the party, and horribly mauled some of the shikarees before he received his *congé*. The wounded lad lies in a precarious condition.

AFFAIRS in Cabul would seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis. The correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* writes from Herat that Sirdar Yakoob Khan, entertained recently all the Durbarees, Raeeses and subjects of the place. Before this assembly he nominated his son as his heir, and said that as his father had nominated his younger brother Abdoola Jan as his heir-apparent, so he, being Governor and master of all Herat, could do as he pleased. To this all assented, and further they promised their allegience to Yakoob Khan. This correspondent further adds that the streets on the occasion were illuminated for three days, and that, after all the festivity had finished, Sirdar Yakoob Khan marched on Furrah, took it and sent Meer Afzul Khan, ruler of Furah and father-in-law to Shere Ali Khan, the Ameer of Cabul, prisoner to Herat. It is also said that he intends making an attack on Candahar.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 13TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore arrived in harbour on Thursday night with the English mails of the 13th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Fanshawe
Captain W by Chard
Captain Cowan
Mrs Markham
Mr A C Bainbridge
Mr Younghusband
Lieutenant O'Beirne
Dr H B Palmer
Lieut-Colonel Fitzgerald
Sub-Lieut Hon Lister
Sub-Lieutenant Morris
Surg Major Hoile
Captain Clutterbuck
Mrs Crobyn
Dr Chapman's native male servant
Mr Morris' native male servant
Mr W Sandwith
Captain A Poole
Mr B Stonefourth
Mr H W Williams
Major Chaine
Captain & Mrs Grigg, 2 infants, & European female servant.

FROM VENICE.

Mr E Mansfield
Major Sharpe
Mr McBean
Hon'ble Justice Gibbs
Major Durand
Major and Mrs Close, child, and servant.
Mr H A Smith
Dr and Mrs Brandis.

FROM ANCONA.

Mr and Mrs Chapman
Mrs Johnson
Sir J Strachey and European male servant
Mr H Parsons
Mr H Bamber
Mr H Le P Wynne
Mr W Grow
Mr F Vix
Mr T MacM hon
Colonel Wilcox'e
Mr C F Call.

FROM SUEZ—Mr MURRAY.

FROM ADEN.

Captain Grierson
Lt Bilfe and native servant
Sub-Collector J Cogan
Twenty deck passengers.

Suez to Aden—Light variable winds and fine weather.

March 25th, 5 30 A.M., passed s.s. Malwa, steering N.W.

March 26th, 8 A.M., passed s.s. Jumna, troopship, steering N. and W.

Aden to Bombay—Light N.E. winds and fine weather. March 29th, 5 P.M., passed s.s. Euphrates, troop-ship, steering to the westward.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

THE arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh has driven politics to a second place in public interest. Yesterday their Royal Highnesses were, so to speak, formally introduced by the Queen to the people of London, and in order to do honour to the royal visit the metropolis was thoroughly *en fête*. Since they reached England last Saturday the Duke and Duchess have been staying with the Queen at Windsor Castle. They were there entertained to a grand State banquet in St. George's Hall, being, I believe, the first event of the kind at which Her Majesty has presided since the death of the Prince Consort. There was a magnificent display of gold plate—for in that respect Windsor beats every other Court in Europe—and with very few exceptions the guests were all nobles. The Lord Chamberlain assigned to each a seat according to his rank, and the result was in one respect peculiar. It placed the Prime Minister of England and the ex-Prime Minister many paces away from their Sovereign, far below the salt, and even further down the table than the personage whom a popular novelist once described as the Queen's chief butler—the Lord Chamberlain. The Windsor dinner was supposed to introduce the Queen's new daughter to the aristocracy and to the official classes; yesterday Her Royal Highness was presented to the populace. Till Clarence House is repaired the Duke and Duchess will reside at Buckingham Palace, and yesterday the Queen and several other members of the Royal family accompanied them to their temporary home. The route from the Paddington station was down the Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, Whitehall, through the Horse Guards, and along St. James's Park to Buckingham Palace. The distance must have been nearer five miles than four miles, and yet every inch of the road was crowded with spectators. Unluckily the weather was very unfavourable; the Princess arrived in a snow-storm—a weather of possibly little moment to one who has been brought up in Russia—but decidedly cheerless and depressing to a City crowd. And the sleet and the rain which followed the snow were also very damaging to the splendid decoration which lined the route. In this matter of decoration London is very decidedly improving. True, those of yesterday were not on so grand a scale as on Thanksgiving Day, two years ago, but with that exception I doubt whether any Royal entry has ever been attended with such a brilliant spectacle as that of yesterday. Nearly the whole route was lined with Venetian masts, and it lay through a district occupied by rich tradesmen, who begrudged no expense in the matters of flags, evergreens, statues, balconies, trophies and pavilions. The *coup d'œil* in Regent Street has never been equalled in the history of London gala days. Despite the weather, the Royal party rode in open carriages, and it was evidently the Queen's wish to let the Princess see and be seen as much as possible. Her Majes

seem so very bad. According to Ellison and Co.'s circular, out to-day, the estimates of the American crop still differ from each other to the extent of fully 200,000 bales. Some persons look for a yield of 4,500,000 bales, and others go as low as 3,900,000, but the vast majority range between 4,050,000 and 4,250,000 bales. Ellisons calculate that taking the quantity in stock a week ago there will be available for distribution between March 6 and August 31 a total of 1,475,000 bales. Of this American spinners will take 300,000 bales; 100,000 will remain in stock, and 1,075,000 will thus be left for shipment to Europe, of which the Continent will take about 250,000, leaving 825,000 bales for Great Britain: these with the 316,000 bales afloat will give a total import of 1,141,000 bales to arrive here by the 3rd October, against 1,043,000 bales last year. Adding the present stock of 340,000 bales, the total supply for the forthcoming 30 weeks will be about 1,481,000 bales. The import from other quarters will probably be about the same as last year; more from Brazil and Egypt but less from India, owing to the increased shipments via Cape. Estimating the deliveries of American cotton at the same rate as last year, there will remain 266,000 bales in stock on the 3rd October against 176,640 bales last year. If, however, the crop of this year should be 4¼ million bales, Ellisons anticipate a continued low range of prices through the summer months with no recovery of moment in the autumn, unless the accounts then respecting the prospects of the next crop point to a diminished supply for 1874-5. They think that we shall very likely be having advices in the autumn of a positive decrease in the area of land planted. This supposition of Messrs. Ellison is confirmed from various quarters, which report great discontent among the planters at the low prices lately current. I cut from an American source the following letter which has been extensively circulated throughout the Southern States:—

PLANTERS, READ THIS.

Cotton to-day is selling in Liverpool at a price that will hardly pay twelve cents currency for low middling. More than this, cottons are offered to be delivered in June and July next at prices equivalent to twelve cents for low middling. Deduct five to ten dollars a bale to get your cotton to market, and what are the proceeds per pound to you? Can you under the present system of cotton raising pay expenses at 40 to 50 dollars a bale?

Consider these facts and act like sane men. Plant less cotton, more corn, more oats, more wheat, more potatoes, more peas, more turnips—more of everything that goes to feed man and beast, and let your cotton be the least of all crops. The writer is no alarmist, but a plain farmer taking practical views of everything in this unhappy south, which is hopelessly ruined unless less cotton and more bread stuffs are produced. CINCINNATUS.

Some discussion has been excited here by a notice published by the Eastern and the Indo-European Telegraph Companies announcing the determination of the Indian Government to prohibit "illegitimate compound words" in messages, and giving a long list of combinations which, among others, will be charged for according to the number of words represented. Webster's Dictionary is to be adopted as the standard for English words, and those words which in that authority are separated by a hyphen are to be regarded as separate words. While the previous arrangement was too lax, permitting such a combination as *pigirontons* to pass as one word, the new rule is too strict, for it would charge words like *charterparty* or even *fireproof* as two words when by custom they are essentially one. Reuter's Telegram Company are taking the lead in an attempt to have the regulations modified.

THE DEATH OF Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

(FROM OUR ADEN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 27TH MARCH.

To the last we held the hope, slender though it was, that the latest report of Dr. Livingstone's death might prove as false as its predecessors, but now hope is given over, and we accept with grief the undoubted fact that the great traveller is indeed no more. On the 22nd inst. at 1 30 P.M. the Zanzibar mail steamer Calcutta arrived in the harbour. Many of us were on the look-out for her, as we knew she was expected to bring Dr. Livingstone's body, and the worst became known when we perceived her flags lowered and her yards aslant. All the vessels here accepted the silent token and low red their flags, and a similar mark of respect was exhibited on shore at the offices of the British, French, and P. and O. Agencies.

Lieut. Cecil Murphy, R.A., Mr. Arthur Laing, and Mr. Francis Webb, the United States Consul at Zanzibar, came in the Calcutta in charge of the body. I did not recognize Lieut. Murphy at first, he has been so much reduced by sickness. He is not what he was, when he left Aden to take up his hazardous duty in the interior of Africa. Jacob Wainwright, the Nassick Boy, who showed his faithfulness towards his late master Livingstone up to his last, also accompanied the body. The homeward bound steamer Malwa arrived here unusually early in the morning and left at 2-30 P.M. on Monday. The coffin containing the body was packed up securely in a black wooden case and transferred to her from the Calcutta. The coffin was removed by H. M.'s steam tug Clare, which had been kept in readiness for that service.

Mr. Leopold James, the photographer, obtained permission from the authorities to take pictures of each movement from ship to ship. As the coffin was carried on board the Malwa all the European passengers on board stood in rows, wearing a very sorrowful appearance. Mr. Laing, the Nassick boy, and Mr. Webb have gone home in charge of the body. Lieut. Murphy, I hear, is going to join his former office of Commissary of Ordnance. Telegrams announcing the arrival of the body were despatched to England and India on the arrival of the Calcutta. The body, I am told, was, on account of imperfect embalming, dried up and emaciated. The most noteworthy and important news from Zanzibar is to the effect that a European merchant at Zanzibar succeeded in securing a copy of the notes of Dr. Livingstone's diary from the Nassick Boy. It is needless to say that the Malwa had many an anxious eye following her as she steamed homewards.

MILITARY ITEMS.

—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Rawul Pindee on the 11th February last, Colonel A. Montgomery Moore, President, Private James Lowe, of H. M.'s 55th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge—That he James Lowe, on the 22nd October last, being a soldier of Her Majesty's British Army, serving at Cherat, a place in Her Majesty's dominions in India, did, without grave and sudden provocation, voluntarily cause grievous hurt, by striking John Allen, of the same regiment, a violent blow on the head with a tent peg, and thereby seriously wounding and endangering the life of the said John Allen. The Court found the prisoner not guilty, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India remarked:—"I disapprove of this finding, because I consider that there was sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner."

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Shahjehanpore on 20th December last, Colonel W. Roberts, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, President, Private George Doyle, of the 2nd Battalion the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—*First.*—Insubordination, in having, at Shahjehanpore, on the 16th October last, disobeyed the lawful command of Lance-Corporal and Acting Provost Sergeant Thomas Burrows, of the same regiment, his superior officer, by not putting on the prison dress when ordered to do so by the said Lance-Corporal; and in having thrown the prison clothing on the floor, and used insolent and threatening language to his said superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say,—"I B—r you, and the b—y corps, if I had a gun I would put a bullet in your heart, or any one that comes near me." *Second.*—Insubordination, in having, at Shahjehanpore, on the 17th October last, disobeyed the lawful command of Lance-Corporal and Acting Provost Sergeant Thomas Burrows, of the same regiment, his superior officer, by not getting up to wash himself when ordered to do so by the said Lance-Corporal. *Third.*—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Shahjehanpore, on the 17th October last, offered violence against Lance Corporal and Acting Provost Sergeant Thomas Burrows, of the same regiment, by throwing his boots at him, the said Lance Corporal and Acting Provost Sergeant Thomas Burrows being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. *Fourth.*—Insubordination, in having, at Shahjehanpore, on the 17th October last, at the Detachment Orderly Room, disobeyed the lawful command of Major William Newcomen Watts, of the same regiment, his superior officer, by not keeping silence when ordered to do so, and in having, at the same time, after taking a step forward and arising his arm in a threatening manner, used insolvent and insubordinate language to his said Commanding Officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"I will not do any thing for you, or any other b——r in the detachment; you can do what you like—I have plainly told you." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of seven years, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Holloway's Pills.—Excellent Pills.—The resources of medicine and chemistry were long and fruitlessly tried before they yielded a remedy which could overcome disorders of the stomach and nerves, till Professor Holloway discovered his purifying and tonic Pills. They are the safest and surest correctives of indigestion, heartburn, flatulency, torpidity of the liver, twitchings, nervous fancies, despondency, low spirits, and declining strength. Holloway's Pills supersede all irregular action in the body, and fortify constitutions and support the system that disease departs, and long life the patient not at all shaken. This is the grand aim and object of medical art, to regulate disordered functions without damaging the constitution by the remedy; and admirably is this end attained by aHolloway's Pills.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

You have caused a sensation in Bombay by calling the Government coterie "simpering idiots." I hear that several of the coterie have been making frantic efforts to persuade themselves that your epithet does not apply to them. Each has examined his inner consciousness and put the question, "Am I a simpering idiot? if so, how?" and the conclusion has been of course flattering to his *amour propre*. One sweet pouting cherub has gone a step further than examining himself. He has been asking his friends whether they think the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* actually meant him. I am sorry to hear that this question has been very unsatisfactorily answered, for none even of his most ardent admirers has felt himself in a position to answer in the negative. Of course how could they tell who the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* alluded to specifically? You must, however, sympathise with the sweet pouting cherub and any others who may be troubled as to the exact application of your epithet, but I suppose you may comfort them with the assurance that until the coterie are more distinguished by individual characteristics it would be a difficult task to single out one man from among his fellows and tell him that he is the "simpering idiot" *par excellence*.

Curious specimens of native orthography continue to pour in upon me. Here is one, which I select from a bundle. It seems to me that the lesson to be drawn from all the specimens I have published is that the mind of the native endeavours to do too much at one time. This seems to show that the characteristic of that mind is nervousness and fear. Candidates for situations seem to be continually afraid that they may not obtain what they want unless they say a great deal, and in their straining after the ideal of doing this in fine language confusion takes possession of them, and hence the muddles which are so often amusing and so often tiresome:—

To J. SMITH ESQUIRE.

Honoured Sir,—I most humbly beg to ask liberty to write you the following few lines, hoping which will take place as a—matter of favour. into your kind heart.

I am an resident of Nandeorbar, and I am an extremely poor man, for my father died before nine months leaving me nothing to support my large family. and consequently my family is in very wretched and sad states.

I have studied up to 6th standard of English Language, but it forced me to leave the study on account of not getting school furniture.

It is in my mind for many days that to see your honour and to serve under you in your department, but it is my misfortune that I was not present and consequently I lost the opportunity of seeing you. However I now express my present state for which I am quite disinclined to suffer.

So I wish that you will kindly take my above lines in your favourable consideration and to take me to serve under you in your so large department.

If you do me this favour I will support my family and with all my family members I will pray to God for your long life and great prosperity.

I think you will be satisfied—about my good conduct if you refer to Mr. Bhau Rao Vaxinator at this place. I am impatiently waiting for your satisfactory answer.—I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

23rd Match 1874.

The passengers in the Chaldea seem to have had a narrow escape, but a friend tells me that the danger was even greater than it appeared to be from the newspaper accounts of the disaster, and that few if any of the passengers or crew knew how near they were to being ushered through the gates of death. Considering the enormous rip the Chaldea sustained it is a wonder that she was able to run ashore. The examination by the diver showed that one end of the rip was only *nine inches* from the engine compartment. This means that if the steamer had been cut open nine inches more in one particular direction, the ship fires would have been put out, the machinery stopped, and she would have gone down in a few minutes from the time of striking! There are several episodes connected with the wreck which have attracted my attention. One is the coolness of the captain, who really seems to have behaved with the most remarkable nerve and good judgment; the other is the disgraceful conduct of the European soldiers. They seem to have become completely panic-stricken—clambering into the boats before these were parted from the ship's sides, crushing back ladies from the boats, inspiring panic all round by their example. Men who could behave in this way would not be of much value before another enemy than the sea. It has been pleaded that they were only raw young men; but I do not believe much in the theory that discipline or drill supplies courage; and the boy often indicates the man. I hope the lieutenant in charge of them was able to single out the most conspicuous of the sheep, so that if they cannot be punished for actual cowardice, they may at all events receive the reward of insubordination.

Pity the sorrows of a Special Jury! It would appear as if it were the intention of the Sheriff and his men to murder outright the Special Jury after these unfortunate beings have been tortured by being compelled to listen to the Riot cases going on at the present Criminal Sessions. On the first night that the Jury were being taken to the Byculla Hotel, the horses attached to the 'bus became restive and frantically endeavoured to make off for their stables, which do not lie in the direction of the Hotel. Finally they overturned the 'bus, and then there was a nice spectacle—miscellaneous legs and arms flying about, and one of the chosen twelve screaming out that he had received the head of another ditto full in his stomach, where it was uncomfortable and out of place. One juryman who had been sitting on the top of the 'bus jumped from it when it was just about to topple over. He landed in a field, where the soil was soft enough to prevent him from being hurt, but before he could rejoin the ranks of his sorrowful brethren he had to scramble through a prickly pear hedge, which he found to be a very ticklish operation, requiring a great deal of smartness before it could be successfully accomplished. When the woe-begone band rallied, they betook themselves to the Byculla Hotel the best way they could. As they gulped the restorative which they instantly called for (a biscuit and some tea!) they flattered themselves that their perils encountered in the cause of the peace and order of Bombay were over; but, alas! for the uncertainty of human speculations, the Special Jury encountered further perils by land on the following night. Once more the 'bus horses declined to go to the Byculla Hotel; they preferred their stables, and kicked and struggled violently in order to prove their preference. Fearful less the vehicle would be again overturned the "Specials" got out, and were ultimately conveyed to their destination in buggies. Could the Deputy Sheriff, or whoever the individual is who looks after these things, appreciate the pangs of the wives of the jurymen as they read the agonising bulletins of their husbands, he would certainly endeavour to provide better horses to take them to the Hotel wherein fate has compelled them to be incarcerated. The Riots have been disastrous enough already without a new catastrophe being added to them through neglect, and I must admire the patience of the Jury in not calling Mr. Justice Marriott's attention to their woes.

I am glad to notice that the Bombay Royal Golf Club are once more about to resume operations on the turf. For some time past the more enthusiastic golfers have been heart-broken because of the numerous obstacles thrown in their way by fate to prevent them from "wraxing their arms over a rousing drive." The Riots filled the Maidan with tents, and men, horses, and other symptoms of war, so that it might be said as Allan Ramsay did in his Scotch imitation of Horace—

"Driving their ba's frae whins or tee
There's no ae gowfer to be seen."

It is also to be feared that the noble game has suffered by the counter attractions of badminton, strong men becoming more enamoured of ladies skipping in front of a net and knocking about a small missile than of the masculine game in which hitherto the softer graces of womanhood have had no place. For amid all the claims put forward by Miss Lavniati Homo and her sisterhood, I have not heard that of the right to play golf: nor have I ever known the game touched by feminine fingers; the nearest approach I have seen to that anomaly was a little flaxen-haired short-kirtled lassie in a Highland glen cutting herself a "hummy" and driving at a cork when she thought there was nobody to see her but the yellow whin flowers, the heather bells, and the browsing shaggy-headed cattle. Now, however, that the Maidan is somewhat cleared, and badminton has had its turn, golfers may well hope their game will return to favour. Golf is among physical exercises the angling of Izaak Walton: it requires comparatively little exertion, and presents many convenient little gaps of time which the golfer as he trudges on from hole to hole may fill up with contemplations of divers sorts, from inventing a new system of philosophy to watching the "human nature" of the passers-by, especially that of those somewhat annoying coolies who grasp your ball with their toes and walk away with it until they find the opportunity of raising it to their hand and thence passing it to their pocket. Those who have once tasted the charms of the game generally like more of the draught, and hence I believe that when the more frothy cup of badminton has palled upon the palate, golf will be returned to. In a day or two we may once more see the mead besprinkled with red coats and hear the whish of the whirling Club as it imparts a sudden vitality to the ball, and those contests which the Club Secretary has now announced must surely arouse anew the enthusiasm of the Bombay golfers.

Good Friday used to be a day regarded with as much solemnity as a Sunday: a day of sorrowful remembrances; but, alas! how has time affected its ancient character. Professional, mercantile, and manual workers look forward to it as a day of emancipation from toil; it is only the official gentleman apparently who sees in it no extraordinary period of ease, and who can therefore conveniently attend a place of worship. Leaving the city for the day is the aim of the majority of Bombay toilers and moilers. The trains are filled, the harbour ferry steamers are numerously patronised, rusty drags are furbished up and made to do duty for picnic parties to Bandora or Vehar; miniature tugs are hired to puff towards the harbour islands; bunder boats are requisitioned to spread their murky wings for Tanna Creek, which under the soft radiance of the moon young men and maidens have often declared to be singularly like Clyde or Rhine scenery. Then there are a few sportsmen—irrepressible gentlemen—whose passion for hunting ducks and snipe is for the most part in inverse ratio to their skill in shooting them. Yesterday I observed some of these sportsmen. They stood on the railway platform with a gun under their arm and at their feet a number of brown leather bags. They smiled not—neither did they weep; their whole demeanour indicated an earnest desire to look easy under the circumstances and to impress the curious looker-on with the belief that the *rôle* of the sportsman was one they had been accustomed to perform both at home and abroad. One young fellow especially did I rest my glittering eye upon. "Hullo!" said another young fellow—"hullo, Ponsonby Jones! what are you up to?—going to catch something for the Victoria Museum, eh!" But Ponsonby indicated by a look that he was too dignified for chaffing, and then smiled and said aloud so that we all heard him, though he did not mean it—"Fact is, I've got good khubber about big game from my shikaree who has been beating up a tidy bit of ground for me." "Where?" Here Ponsonby shut one eye and put a finger to his nose, and at the same time accidentally but awkardly pushed the muzzle of his weapon into the stomach of a native, who howled again, while "Ponsonby" damned him for a fool. There are several ways of spending the Good Friday holiday besides that of Ponsonby's. Look at the poor Special Jury, for instance, who were compelled to sit the day out in listening to the Riot cases; but one of the most novel ways of doing it is that which was adopted by little hardworking Mr. Peters, of the office of Brown and Postonjee, brokers. "By Jove!" he says—(little men always swear by a big deity)—"to-morrow is a holiday; I'll lay in physic and stay at home all day and be comfortable!" And he did—thrice happy Peters!

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A New Pleader.—The Judges of the High Court have admitted Mr. Ardesir Framjee as Vakeel of the High Court.

The Town Band will perform at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening. Programmes will be circulated during the performance.

Engineering Department.—Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee, Assistant Engineer, second grade, has been allowed furlough for six months.

Collector of Bombay.—Mr. A. C. Jervoise has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during Mr. Arbuthnot's absence.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday, 28th March, was 51 feet 7-tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 1-tenth.

Vacation of the High Court.—The annual summer vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Friday, the 1st of May 1874, and end on Thursday, the 4th of June.

Thief.—A man named Bhoga Jetha, residing at Shamjee Hasajee Street, reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 150. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

Accident.—Two Hindoos by name Govind Goonajee and Govind Raghoo whilst blasting rocks at Sewree on Thursday were seriously burnt. They were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Inquest.—Yesterday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a female child. The jury found that death was caused by compression of the brain, but how caused it is not known.

We are requested to notify to the subscribers to the private performance of the Opera Comique, that tickets of admission for themselves and their guests can be obtained on application at the Byculla Club.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Thursday concerning the death of one Suddoo Ramjee. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by injuries received by the accidental falling of a log of wood upon him.

Small Causes Court Vacation.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from 18th May to 6th June 1874, both days inclusive.

Carriage Accident.—On Thursday, a Hindoo boy, aged about ten years, ran suddenly out of the Arthur Crawford Market whilst a shigram was coming from the direction of Mandvie. The boy ran against the shaft of the shigram, and was injured on the forehead. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—A new drama, entitled "Faluckseer and Selim," and a new opera, entitled "Lilla Rookh," are to be performed for the first time to-night at the Grant Road Theatre by his talented company. We understand that great pains have been taken and much skill employed in the get-up of both these pieces.

Accidental Death.—A Municipal cart-driver, while driving his cart near the Hindoo temple at Pydhonee yesterday morning, accidentally fell from his cart, the wheel of which passed over him. He died the same day in consequence of injuries received. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th inst., and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act for Colonel Anderson during his absence.

Result of the Examination for the Office of Subordinate Judge.—The following candidates have passed the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel of the High Court:—Messrs. Merjibhai Kuvarjee, W. R. Hamilton, Narhar Gadadhar Padke, Chunilal Dalputram, Dinkar Gangadhar Bhat, Krishnamukhram Atmaram, and Framjee Kaikusru Patak.

Mortuary Return.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 31st March, was 324, being 9 more than in the preceding week, 25 less than the total of the week ending 1st April 1873, and 51 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 224 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd March 1874, Rs. 78,88,188; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 28,48,897; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 18,00,000; balance Rs. 89,37,085. There are in addition 41,40,813 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Sickness Amongst Troops.—We very much regret to hear that the 2-7th Fusiliers, now stationed in Poona, furnish an alarming sick report. Not only is the hospital uncomfortably crowded, but two barrack rooms have been opened for the use of the sick. Fever appears to be making havoc at Ghorpoorie, and we would suggest to the authorities the advisability of taking effectual measures to keep the unwelcome guest from making further inroads. It would not be amiss to have morning parade at an earlier hour, so that the men might be dismissed before the sun takes command.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

The trial of the Sonapore rioters—30 Mahomedans and 8 Parsees—was resumed on Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same Special Jury. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson and Mr. Badroodin, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the Mahomedan prisoners. Prisoner No. 27 (a Christian) was undefended. Messrs Mayhew, Ferguson, Pherozsha Mehta, and Inverarity, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the Parsee prisoners.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Damodhur Raghunath, police sepoy, remembered arresting prisoners Nos. 3, 31 and 33. The latter two had sticks in their hands and were rushing towards Seedees.

To Mr. Mayhew—I had not seen prisoner No. 31 for two or four days before the disturbance.

Mr. Mayhew—It may be a month before the disturbance that you last saw him.

Witness—It was a fortnight before the disturbance.

To the Advocate-General—My place of duty is in Dhobie Talao.

Shaik Ahmed Yassin, police sepoy, arrested prisoners Nos. 5 and 29.

Mahomed Jaffer Mahomed Shariff, police havildar, was at the burial-ground on the 15th February last. He saw stones coming from the south end of the burial-ground. One of the stones struck him in the eye, which bled much. He was standing on the wall of the graveyard, and on being struck with the stone he fell down. He went to the police hospital, where he remained for a month. He had not recovered the full use of his sight yet. He saw prisoners Nos. 36, 38, 32 and 31, among the Parsees who had collected at the south end of the burial-ground. Witness knew the prisoners before the 15th February.

To Mr. Mayhew—I had seen No. 31 about fifteen days or a month before the disturbance. I stood on the wall for about a quarter of an hour before I was struck.

To Mr. Ferguson—I was stationed at the gate of the burial-ground whilst the procession was inside. I was near where Mr. Mills was. A Seedee came to complain that stones were being thrown over the wall. The Seedees had been injured with a stone. When I went through the graveyard, I saw stones being thrown in. Mr. Mills went on horseback. The Seedees were also throwing stones—a few stones were thrown. I was asked before the magistrate generally where the four Parsee prisoners lived, and I said at Dhobie Talao. I saw them going about Dhobie Talao. I don't know that one of them has been living in the Fort for the last thirty-two years.

Bhewa Visram, police sepoy, was called as the next witness.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the examination of the witness, who had not been called before the magistrate. The learned counsel did not know what he was called to state.

The Advocate-General said the witness had been examined before the Coroner, and his evidence appeared in the book (the "Bombay Riots") which was being so freely used by his learned friends.

Mr. Ferguson repeated he did not know what the witness was called to state.

His Lordship was of opinion that the witness might be examined. His evidence would be matter of comment.

Witness said—I was in the mosque at the Sonapore burial-ground on the 15th February last. I saw Hajee Ahmed on that day. I saw the injuries he had received. There was one mark on his back as if he had been struck with a stick, and another mark in his side as if he had been struck with a stone; and blood was flowing from his mouth.

It was contended by Mr. Mayhew and other counsel for the defence that the evidence was not admissible.

The Advocate-General argued that it was admissible.

His Lordship ruled in favour of the Advocate-General.

Witness continued—Hajee Ahmed told me that the injuries he had received were inflicted by a Parsee. He did not know the Parsee. He has since died.

Esoo Bappoo, police sepoy, was present at the disturbance on the 15th February last and picked up two Mahomedans whom he removed to hospital. One of them gave his name as Lucka Jeera. The other was seriously wounded and could not speak. Both are dead.

To Mr. Mayhew—One of the men was lying by the dustbin opposite Agiary lane road. The other was lying between the Agiary lane and the Sonapore lane.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury on behalf of all the Mahomedan prisoners, except No. 27, who was undefended. He thought that had any one been in Court during the trial, especially during the cross-examination by his learned friends who appeared for the Parsee prisoners, of Mr. Mills and the other European police, without knowing that the jury were a special jury sitting to consider the charges of rioting brought against the prisoners, might have taken them for the Commission which was some day hereafter to sit in judgment between the Parsees and Mahomedans. This result arose from two or three causes, one of which was, he thought, that somewhat to be regretted course taken by the prosecution, of placing on their trial at one time the members of two hostile sects. It had resulted, as the jury could not fail to see, somewhat to the prejudice of both parties. The result was also owing in a great measure to the enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* of the Parsees, which had extended itself to the counsel who represented the Parsees, and which was shown in the way in which the respectable European witnesses were treated by his learned friends. Also to the attempt made to impart into the case what the common sense of the jury would tell them was entirely irrelevant. He meant the attempt to impart the history of the whole riots from the 13th to the 15th of February. The jury would remember the way in which Mr. Mills was treated by the counsel for the Parsees, one and all of them shouted at him and "now sirred" him, in a way which would have made a man of ordinary temper quite surly. Mr. Mills, however, kept his temper, and proved too many for the combined efforts of his learned friends. Mr. Perozshah brought down, he might say, the rebuke from his Lordship that the witness ought to be treated with common courtesy. The jury would remember the triumph with which Mr. Ferguson reproduced and read passages from his deposition before the magistrate, which he said were contradictory and at variance with something he had said that day. The jury would remember how Mr. Ferguson had gone out of his way to endeavour to prejudice the witness, Mr. Austin, by asking him if he was aware that in a civil suit in which he had given evidence before Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Charles Sargent had said that his statements were not to be relied upon, the events about which Mr. Austin gave evidence having occurred 18 months before the trial. Now the conduct of the counsel for the Parsees was to him the more astonishing, for this reason. Supposing the police were remiss on the 15th, who were the parties who had to complain?—The Parsees who were not arrested or the Mahomedans who, as described by Mr. Brewin, were the persons attacked, and who, when they returned the attack, were acting under grievous provocation, and who were arrested. This made the conduct of his learned friends in endeavouring to impeach the honesty of the witnesses the more astonishing. Having, as he thought he had, cause to complain of the conduct of the police on this occasion, he was nevertheless bound to say that he thought they had given their evidences as fairly and honestly as they could, and without attempting to colour the facts, as a matter of fact, what they had to depose to was in favour of the Mussulman community. He would now pass the attempt to introduce into the case the history of the events which happened before the 15th of February. The question now before the jury was, whether any of the 30 prisoners, and if so, which of them, were guilty of any of the acts, and if so, of which, charged against them in the charges which had been read out. These charges were confined exclusively to what happened on the 15th of February. He would therefore ask the jury to exclude from their minds all that they had heard about the goings on of the Mussulmans who attacked and sacked the Parsee fire-temples on the days preceding the 15th of February. That had nothing to do with this case, and that being so, he would go without further comment into the evidence as regarded the Mahomedan prisoners. The jury must have already seen that his defence was a very simple one. He trusted that without his saying what it was it had communicated itself to their minds. He considered that the evidence showed beyond all doubt that the Mussulmans, whatever they had done on the preceding days, were on that day acting strictly on their right of self-defence. He said more, that at the south-east end of the Sonapore lane they were doing a meritorious act, they were assisting the police in driving back the Parsees who were creating a disturbance. The prisoners, both Mussulmans and Parsees, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. Now, some of the jurymen had had the misfortune to be on the former trial, where there was a great deal of discussion about the common object. They would see how impossible it was to hold that on this occasion the Mahomedans had the common object of rioting. Indeed, this was clear, whatever was the intention on the Parsees when they collected at the south-east end of the burial ground (and that intention the jury might judge from their acts was to commit an assault upon the Mahomedans), it was perfectly clear upon a general review of the evidence that the intention with which the Mahomedans joined in the first instance was to bury their dead, and if the jury judged by the conduct of by far the greater part of the Mussulmans in the burial ground they would find that so far from there being an attempt to create a riot, several of them endeavoured to restrain those others, who, acting under the just indignation, tried to pursue the Parsees. The jury would remember that this pursuing and throwing of stones was only begun after the Seedees found that the police were unable to prevent the Parsees from throwing the stones. For it was only after the police got into the lane, and were unable to persuade the Parsees to go away and to cease throwing stones, that the Seedees got over the wall. The evidence of what was done by the Seedees at the south-east end of the burial ground showed that they had no intention of committing a riot, but only of burying their dead, and when they went over the wall to drive back the Parsees they acted strictly within their right of defending themselves. He would now ask the jury to pay particular attention to one or two sections in the Penal Code which seemed to him to apply in this case. (Reads sections 96 and 97). The jury would see that if the Seedees assaulted the Parsees, these sections of the Code settled the question whether they were right in doing so, that is the jury thought they did assault them. But according to the evidence of Mr. Austin, the Seedees did not assault the Parsees. It was the Parsees who assaulted the Seedees, and did so with the deadly effect the jury had heard of that morning. (Mr. Branson reads again from the Penal Code.) The effect is that when an assault has assumed a deadly form every allowance must be made for one who pursues his defence a little further than a person looking on may think absolutely necessary.) This was the law. He trusted that in applying it to the conduct of the Mahomedans the jury would find that they would agree with him in thinking that what the Seedees did was justifiable through what the Parsees did. Now he would take a sketch of what took place on that day, the 15th of February. Mr. Mills, having heard that two Mahomedan funerals were going to the burial ground near Sonapore, went with 10 or 15 sepoys to accompany them as a matter of precaution. Having joined the procession, which was not an unusually large one, they went quietly to the Sonapore burial ground. They passed the Parsee fire-temples, and passed through Parsees in the streets and in the verandahs of their houses, and there was no attempt made by word, sign, or deed, to molest either the temples or the individual Parsees. Three of his learned friends had endeavoured to suggest that there was an attack made upon the Parsees who in the Bhoolehwar road, and that the Parsees had fled into their houses in mortal terror, and that the windows of the houses near the graveyard had been broken, and that on their return the Seedees had torn down the verandahs of the houses and smashed the windows. The jury had heard all this explained by the witnesses. He would ask and ask the jury to remember that though a few of the Seedees had sticks they were not universally armed, and the Bombay Mussulmans had no sticks whatever. They had heard the wild suggestion made that the biers contained not dead bodies but sticks. One of them at least, it had been proved, contained a dead body, and the jury might be sure that the other did so too, because the Bombay Mussulmans were at no time armed with sticks and they took no part in the disturbance. He thought they might dismiss from their minds this wild suggestion which would no doubt be urged upon them with all the ingenuity which his learned friends possessed. Then followed what was necessary for his contention of the justification of the Mahomedans in what they did. They had the evidence of Mr. Mills, Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin, and some of the native policemen—they all agreed in the point, that while the Seedees were waiting for the grave to be got ready all of a sudden a shower of stones came over the wall. Some of the European police went and looked over the wall, and saw a large number of Parsees, about 2 or 3 hundred, armed with clubs, sticks, the like of which they were freely using. While the police were in the graveyard no attempt was made by the Seedees to fight, and it was only when the Parsees refused to retire at the order of the police that they took to Hodence and threw stones in return. The Parsees then retreated to where the stones could not reach them, except one who, perhaps more bold than the rest, went forward to get a stone, and got one where he didn't want it for instead of picking a stone up he got one on the side of his head, and now he was no more. He would especially draw the attention to sections 96, 97, 103, and 99 who were spoken of as endeavouring to keep the peace with regard to these men he would remind the jury how small a portion of the men went over the wall, and could they doubt that at that time they had no intention of rioting which would bring the terms of the Penal Code into force. When the Parsees retreated the evidence went on to show that the police endeavoured to drive back the Seedees. While they were doing so the Parsees followed them up, shouting in a threatening manner, and then the Seedees rushed past the police and drove back the Parsees. Sir, one would remember that there were but a few European and Native police to keep the Parsees back, and therefore the 30 or 40 Seedees were perfectly justified in rushing past the police and defending themselves. What would the jury have done themselves under the circumstances? Would they not have turned round and said that if the police could not drive the Parsees back they would do so. The Mahomedans were perfectly justified in driving the Parsees back to the lane. According to Mr. Austin not one of the Parsees was struck while they were being driven back, or when they reached the end of the lane. When the Seedees had driven back the Parsees the police succeeded in getting back the Seedees, and some of the Seedees also assisted in getting the others back, for the jury had heard that one man had been dragged by them back over the wall. After this, according to Mr. Mills, everything was perfectly quiet for a time. The two processions met again at the masjid, and were there a few minutes going through the usual ceremonies after the burial. Mr. Mills remained at the gate of the masjid and sent Mr. Brewin to the end of the lane, apparently to see whether the road was clear. When Mr. Brewin got there he found a large number of Parsees assembled in an excited state. He told them to go back, and was met with a refusal, being told by one Parsee that as the police would not defend them they would defend themselves. Why 7 or 8 hundred people armed with sticks required protection was somewhat problematical. When Mr. Brewin could not keep the Parsees back he sent for Mr. Mills, who went and found a number of Parsees, certainly double the number of Mahomedans. He warned them that they were doing a dangerous thing which would certainly lead to a disturbance. Mr. Mills had stated in evidence that the attitude and number of the Parsees would in much less troublous times have brought on a riot, and it was not their attitude and position which prevented the Mahomedans from attacking their fire-temples again. While Mr. Mills was endeavouring to get the Parsees back he saw the procession of Mahomedans coming up, and here again he, in common with all the other witnesses, admitted that the process ion came up in an orderly manner. There was not one witness (Framjee Bhicajee) who stated that the processions came up in a disorderly method. The rest of the evidence showed that they came up perfectly quiet, and as Mr. Mills said, the Mahomedan procession could have and did come up the Breach Candy Road without coming into contact with the Parsees. The whole procession came up the lane without asking to be allowed to go to the right. An attempt had been made to show that the men did try to get to the right towards the fire-temple, and that it was then that the Parsees attacked them. This was however entirely contradicted. Now he would read Mr. Mills' account of what took place here. (Reads that as the rear of the procession passed clear of the lane into the Breach Candy Road, the Parsee crowd rushed up brandishing their sticks.) The jury might calculate the effect of this mob of 7 or 8 hundred Parsees thus rushing up. The Mahomedan procession stopped both parties then rushed through the police, and came into collision. This lasted for a few minutes, and then the Parsees fled back and some rushed into the verandahs of the houses. The Mahomedans tried to get into the verandahs and threw stones at the windows. This might not have been quite what they should have done, but the jury would bear in mind what he had said to them that where a fight had become of a deadly nature every consideration should be made for those who carried their defence further than a calm looker-on might think necessary. Again, supposing this was wrong, rem

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 13.)

The House of Lords met on March 6 for the purpose of signifying Her Majesty's approval of the election of Mr. Brand as Speaker, and also to swear in new members. The House of Commons also met on the same day, when new writs were issued for the vacancies caused by the change in the Ministry. Both Houses now stand adjourned till March 19.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Gravesend from Antwerp on March 7, as arranged, and were most loyally and enthusiastically received by an immense crowd, and at once proceeded to Windsor by special train, where they were met by Her Majesty at the railway-station, amidst the rejoicings and cheers of the populace. On March 9 Her Majesty gave a State Banquet at Windsor Castle, at which all the members of the Royal Family and those of the new and the late Ministry were present. On March 12 the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by Her Majesty, made their entry in State into London by way of Paddington to Buckingham Palace.

On March 11 the Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, at which above three hundred presentations took place.

To-day Her Majesty holds a Court at Buckingham Palace.

The siege of Bilbao continues, and the town is receiving much damage from the fire of the besiegers, General Moriones, the Government Commander, has retired from active service on account of ill health.

After the burning and complete destruction of Coomassie, King Coffi sued for peace, and sent 1,000 ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity to be paid by him. A draft treaty has been sent him for signature, by which it is provided that he shall withdraw his troops from British territory, prohibit human sacrifice, and remain at peace with England for ever.

The rumoured retirement of two members of the Indian Council, and the appointment of Major Burne C.B., is said to be premature.

Lord Lothian and Lord Cadogan will move and second the address in the House of Lords; and Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell and Mr. Callendar will undertake the same duty in the House of Commons.

It is reported that the body of Dr. Livingstone is to be brought to England at the Government expense, and that Lord Derby has telegraphed to Aden to that effect.

Sir George Balfour has given notice of a motion to the effect that it is advisable that the Imperial Army in India should be framed on a far less expensive system than that which at present prevails, and that steps should be taken to recruit the same with native troops in a great degree than heretofore.

Mr. Fawcett has consented to stand for Hackney on the next vacancy.

It is reported that Mr. Disraeli will recommend Her Majesty to grant a pension to the widow and family of Mr. Shirley Brooks.

Lord Ravensworth has accepted the offer of an earldom made to him by Mr. Disraeli.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeals of Tarcoordeen Temarry v. Nawab Syed and others; and also that of Malak Chand Bhugwan Das v. Mirza Beg.

The sum subscribed towards the Bengal Famine Fund now amounts to over £45,000. The sum of £53,000, as stated in our last, was a misprint for £35,000.

Dr. Kenealy having published a long statement defending himself from personal attacks during the late Tichborne trial, afterwards requested the *Times* not to insert his letter.

A statement purporting to come from Charles Orton, asserts that the prisoner now in Newgate is an impostor, and that he is his brother; but two of his sisters declare that he is unworthy of credit, and that the Claimant is not their brother.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Et-Feldt Sumner, U.S.; Lieut. T. Kinahan, Ben. Ret.; the Hon. P. T. Lloyd; J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq., Ben. C.S.; Major C. Schaw, 85th Reg.; Major T. H. Shum, Ben. Ret.; Lady Hussey; C. L. Williams, Esq., J. P. for Carlingford; Capt. A. C. Rhode, C.B., R.N.; D. S. Agar, Esq., late E.I.C.S.; H. G. Benwell, of the Port Trust, Bombay.

THE BURNING OF COOMASSIE.

(*Times*, March 9.)

The public anxiety respecting our gallant troops in Ashantee received a most welcome relief in the despatches of which we were enabled to publish a summary on Saturday afternoon. It was a happy coincidence that the good news should arrive simultaneously with the landing of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and that the Russian Princess should be welcomed to our shores by intelligence of a successful feat of arms on the part of the nation with which she has allied herself. It would be all the more gratifying to her from the fact that some of the most brilliant work of the campaign has been performed by members of the service to which her husband belongs. Taking into account all the circumstances of the case, the news may be regarded as completely satisfactory, and as fully justifying Sir Garnet Wolseley's belief that he had fulfilled his mission. He had utterly defeated the Ashantee army; he had entered Coomassie as a victor; by burning the capital and destroying the King's palace he had inflicted on the Ashantees a punishment which must permanently convince them of our power; and, finally, he had brought his troops back successfully through long defiles and across swollen rivers, and they were already well on their way to the Prah. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory, and certainly more agreeable, if the King had agreed to terms of peace, and had saved the British General the grievous necessity of signalizing his victory by an act of extreme severity. But if a peaceable close to the expedition was impossible, all we could desire was a signal triumph over the enemy, and a rapid and safe return. We may now fairly dismiss all anxiety for the security of the troops. A telegram, indeed, from Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent two days after his last despatch, is a little perplexing. It is dated on February the 9th, from Dutchiasse, a place on the north side of the Adansi Hills, and states that, messengers having just arrived from the King requesting, peace, Sir Garnet would "halt with native troops" four or five days, to allow time for negotiations. After Sir Garnet's indignant denunciation of Ashantee treachery, it is difficult to suppose, that he would be halting with no other protection than that of native troops.

The final struggles before entering Coomassie, as described by Sir Garnet Wolseley and by our Special Correspondent, form a brilliant military exploit. We can now well appreciate Sir Garnet's statement that Coomassie was only entered after five days' hard fighting. After the battle of Amosful, on the 31st of January, there was a comparative lull for one day; though even on that day some of the troops which had been most hotly engaged in the battle had to attack the village of Becquah, on the left flank of our position. But on the second day, when the General moved forward as far as Agimmamu, the enemy disputed every mile of ground. Again on the 3rd the enemy was in great force opposing our advance and hanging round our flanks. The King on that day sent to Sir Garnet a characteristic letter, alleging, perhaps, with unconscious truth, that "your Excellency's very rapid movement puts me into confusion," and offering compliance if he were given time. Sir Garnet in reply demanded hostages in the persons of the King's mother and brother, and in the event of their not being sent that day announced that on the 4th of February he would march on Coomassie. They were not sent, and that evening the British force halted on the banks of the Ordah. A heavy rain fell during the night, and drenched the troops in their bivouac; and early the next morning they crossed the Ordah for their final advance. Here, however, the enemy made their last stand. They did not, according to Sir Garnet, fight with the same courage as at Amosful. Their fire was wild, and they did not venture to attack us at such close quarters. But their resistance was none the less most determined, and they maintained a general action for six hours. The strategy of the General, the tactics of the officers, and the gallantry of the troops were alike put to the test, and it evidently required the most careful use of our small force to overpower the numbers opposed to us. The village of Ordahsu was soon carried, the Ashantees, nevertheless, maintained the attack all a round us; but the baggage and ammunition were passed through the troops into the village, and then the force was massed there. At length, after some hours' incessant fighting, a panic seems to have seized the enemy; and they fled to Coomassie in complete rout, leaving behind them the umbrellas and other symbols of the chiefs' authority. Sir Garnet then called on his troops to make their final effort; and, notwithstanding their two day's work and their lack of rest the night before, they pushed on upon the very heels of their retreating foe, and at six o'clock in the evening they formed up in the main street of Coomassi and gave three cheers for the Queen. It was no doubt prudent to take immediate advantage of the rout of the enemy; but that last day's fighting and marching from morning to evening, at the end of three day's incessant skirmishing against ambuscades, must have been a severe strain upon the endurance alike of officers and men.

Coomassi was thus taken, and in one sense the object of the expedition was attained. But Sir Garnet Wolseley's anxieties were by no means over. Sir Garnet soon found that the King was adopting the same policy of gaining time by promises of negotiating. If Sir Garnet had been able to wait, he would, no doubt, have tried further measures to induce the King to come to [illegible] but this, he found, would be impossible. The [illegible]th had fallen on the eve of the battle of Ordahsu [illegible] commencement of a succession of tornadoes; [illegible]at with every day's delay the streams [illegible]erously swollen and the swamps more [illegible] imperative that he should return [illegible]r without a treaty. Yet, if he had [illegible]ut of the city after having [illegible]hantees might have regarded his [illegible]reat to a defeat. He would, indeed, have shown that a British force could reach Coomassie, but he would also have shown that it could do nothing when it got there, and that the King could, after all, secure impunity by flight. The worst possible construction would have been put upon our moderation, and the defeat of the Ashantee armies would have been compensated by our retreat. In these circumstances Sir Garnet determined, by burning the city, "to leave such a mark of our power as shall deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties do not bind." He accordingly prepared for the return march with the same skill which he had marked his advance. In the morning of the 5th he had sent off under escort all the wounded who were unable to march, and he gave orders to be ready for the return of his army on the morning of the 6th. Early on that day the town was set on fire and the mines in the palace exploded, and as a rear-guard of the 42nd Highlanders left the capital its destruction was complete. We will not question Sir Garnet's discretion, grievous as it is to have thus laid in ashes the homes of thousands of miserable people. However necessary the result, we cannot contemplate it with any satisfaction, and it affords the final proof of the gross error we commit by involving ourselves in hostilities with semi-barbarous nations.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The following telegram has been received at the Colonial Office, March 10, from Sir Garnet Wolseley:

"PRAHSU, FEB. 16, 1874.

"King Coffee having sent one thousand ounces of gold as first instalment of indemnity, with a request for peace, I received his Envoy at Fommannah on the 30th instant, and sent draft treaty to Coomassie for signature.

"The King of Adansi intends to leave Ashantee and live with Wassaws and Denkeras in alliance with her Majesty.

"An officer left Captain Glover eighteen miles west of Coomassie on the 10th inst., and passed through Coommasie to Fooman (?) unmolested, with an escort of only twenty men. Captain Glover will retire immediately to Esra.

"All my white troops are on their way to Cape Coast.

"The last detachment will embark 22nd inst.

"Sick and wounded doing well.

(Signed) "GARNET WOLSELEY."

The Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald* with the Ashantee Expedition sends the following important telegram via Lisbon:—

The preliminary negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of the Ashantees have been completed. The following terms are agreed upon:—

1. The King of Ashantee is to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold.
2. He renounces all claim to Adansi, Assin, Akim, Deukera, and Wassaw.
3. He binds himself to withdraw his forces from Apollonia, Dix Cove, and all other parts of the Coast belonging to Great Britain.
4. He undertakes the responsibility of keeping a road 15ft. wide, clear of bush, from Coomassie to the Prah.
5. He engages also to protect goods and merchandise in transit between the Prah and Coomassie.
6. The King is to prohibit human sacrifices.
7. Finally, he promises to be at peace with England for ever.

Sir Garnet Wolseley foresees that the whole of the indemnity will probably not be recovered. While this, however, is considered of comparatively small moment, the other stipulations of the Treaty are regarded as of paramount importance.

The General has gone as far into the settlement of the numerous matters of detail likely to arise as the opportunity would permit; but a number of minor questions will remain for subsequent discussion.

A garrison is to be left at Prahsu.

With the permission of Sir Garnet Wolseley, the King of Adansi emigrates to the Wassaw territory.

The Kings of Becquah and Duabin have tendered their allegiance to England.

We have also received the following telegram from the Admiralty for publication:—

"LISBON, MARCH 9 (9.10 P.M.)

"King Coffee Calcalli has sued for peace, and has paid part of the indemnity demanded.

"All white troops have recrossed the Prah, and will be embarked by the 23rd. Sick and wounded are being carried down by easy stages, and are doing well. Hope to despatch Victor Emmanuel with the more serious fever and dysentry cases to Gibraltar on the 25th February. Dromedary takes 39 invalids to St. Vincent to-day. The Thames, Sprite, and Nebraska will convey any others requiring to be sent immediately to England. When Simoom can be spared from St. Vincent she will proceed to Ascension for Marines. Health of squadron very good. Bittern will leave for Gibraltar about 23rd.

"Active, Feb. 16." "HEWETT, Commodore.

THE BATTLE OF COOMASSIE.

SUBJOINED are the official despatches received at the War Office on Saturday:—

Coomassie, February 5, 1874.

Sir—According to the intention expressed in my despatch which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 1st instant, I on that day attacked Becquah, about a mile to the west of Amosful. The operation was successfully carried out under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, C.B. On the day following I moved forward to Agiamnu, the enemy disputing every mile of ground. There I established a fortified post, where I left all my tents and baggage.

On the 3rd instant I moved forward again, the enemy in great force opposing our advance, and hanging round our flanks. Whilst on the march I received a letter from the King, begging me to halt, and saying he would consent to my terms. I replied that he had so deceived me before that I could not trust him, but to prove to him how anxious I was for peace, I would halt for the night on the Ordah river, and would not advance beyond it with all my force until the following morning, if he would send to me at once his mother and brother as hostages.

During the night I had a bridge constructed over the river, and gave the enemy nearly two hours of daylight the following morning (4th) before I crossed the river. The advanced guard, under the command of Colonel M'Leod, 42nd Highlanders, was brought to a standstill shortly after the advance began, and a general action soon developed itself, lasting more than six hours. The enemy did not, however, fight with the same courage as at Amoaful, for, although their resistance was most determined, their fire was wild, and they did not generally attack us at such close quarters as in the former action. The village of Ordahsu having been carried by the Rifle Brigade at nine o'clock, I massed all my force there, having previously passed all the reserve ammunition, field hospitals, and supplies, through the troops, who held the road between the river and the village, a distance of about a mile. The enemy then attacked the village with large numbers from all sides, and for some hours we could make no progress, but steadily held our ground. The 42nd Highlanders, being then sent to the front, advanced with pipes playing, and carried the enemy's position to the north of the village in the most gallant style, Captain Rait's artillery doing most effective service in covering the attack, which was led by Colonel M'Leod.

After some further fighting on the front line, a panic seems to have seized the enemy, who fled along the road to Coomassie in complete rout. Although the columns they had detailed to assault our flanks and rear continued for some time afterwards to make partial attacks upon the village, we followed close upon the enemy's heels into Coomassie. The town was still occupied by large numbers of armed men, who did not attempt to resist. The King had fled, no one knew whither. Our troops had undergone a most fatiguing day's work, no water fit for drinking having been obtained during the action or the subsequent advance, and the previous night's rest having been broken by a tornado, which drenched our bivouac. It was nearly six o'clock when the troops formed up in the main street of Coomassie, and gave three cheers for the Queen.

Since my arrival here last night I have sent several messengers to the King and used every possible effort to induce him to come in and make peace. Should he refuse my offers, I shall destroy his palace and capital and march without a day's delay to the coast.

I avail myself of this halt in Coomassie, the goal of our military enterprise, to bring before you the names of those officers who have rendered signal service in the operations so far concluded. It has seldom been a General's good fortune to be assisted by a staff so thoroughly efficient in all branches as has been that body of carefully selected officers forming the staff of this expedition. To my personal staff I am deeply indebted for the manner in which they have performed their duties. Captain H. Brackenbury, my assistant military secretary, a highly educated officer, has shown much practised ability on the field, and only requires opportunity for the development of great military talents. Lieut. Maurice, R. A., private secretary, has carried on my correspondence with the Colonial Office, and I have brought his name to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Both Captain Brackenbury and Lieut. Maurice have been with me from the first, and have worked indefatigably. Of Colonel M'Neill, who was my chief of the staff at the beginning of the war, I have already given my opinion in a previous despatch. His severe wound received in our first fight deprived me of his valuable services. His soldierlike qualities, his powers of mind and body, render him an invaluable assistant to any general commanding a force. From the date of his being wounded in October until the 17th December, the duties of chief of the staff were ably carried out to my entire satisfaction by Major Baker, the Assistant Adjutant-General, to whose untiring energy I owe much of the success that has attended all our operations. In my opinion he possesses every quality that is valuable in a staff officer. Colonel Greaves assumed the duties of chief of the staff on 17th December. His great knowledge of the army, his experience as a staff officer, the zeal and ability he brings to bear upon his work, mark him out as eminently qualified for the post he occupied. He has rendered me the most valuable service. The topographical work was well carried out under Captain Huyshe, D.A.Q.M.G., whose death at Prahsu on the 19th December deprived her Majesty of a gallant soldier. The surveys were made by him, assisted by Captain Buller, 60th Rifles, Lieutenant A. F. Hart, 31st Regiment, and other officers. Lieutenant Hart made nearly all the surveys north of the river Prah. The duties of the Intelligence Department were most efficiently performed by Captain Buller, D.A.Q.M.G. He is an excellent staff office, and I am much indebted to him for the information of the enemies' doings, that he supplied me with throughout the war. The extensive knowledge he acquired of the native tribes both in Ashanti and in the territories allied to us, was invaluable to me in my dealings with the kings and chiefs.

The medical arrangements for the war were made by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., CB. I have in a previous despatch recorded my high appreciation of the ability and energy with which he carried out his duty up to the date of his being invalided, and of the efficient manner in which he prepared for the medical requirements of the troops in the advance upon Coomassie. The organisation planned by him was well carried out by Sugeon-Major Mackinnon C.B., who joined me on the march to Acrofoomu, and who has since continued to perform the duties of principal medical officer to my entire satisfaction. Of the medical officers employed I wish specially to bring to your notice the services of Surgeons-Major Woolfreys, Mosse, Waters, Jackson and Turton, and Staff-Surgeon Irwin, R. N, also of Surgeon G. W. M'Nalty, who has had charge of the head-quarter staff since we left Cape Coast Castle on our march to Coomassie. The control arrangements have been energetically carried out by Deputy-Controller Irvine, C. M. G., with usual zeal. I cannot award him higher praise than by saying that the men were well fed, and their wants carefully provided for throughout the campaign. The transport that at one time caused me serious anxiety, was effectually organised by Lieutenant Colonel Colley, 2nd Queens. Regiment. He was assisted by twenty-two special-service officers and six officers of the control Department. It was a happy circumstance that placed at my disposal the services of an officer of such well-known ability as Lieut.-Colonel Colley. His great talent for organisation soon placed the transport upon a satisfactory footing. It him I confided sole charge of the line of communications. In a war like this, it is absolutely necessary that the officer in command of the transport should also have charge of the line of communications. It was, therefore, necessary that these two most important duties should be discharged by a competent officer. Among the officers of the Control Department, all of whom have worked with much energy, I would wish espdcially to mention Commissary O'Connor and Deputy-Commissary Ravenscroft.

Throughout the second phase of the war I have received every possible assistance from Commodore Hewett, V.C., commanding the squadron on the African Station, who accompanied me on the march to Coomassie. I have had to make incessant calls upon him for naval services, and in every instance my requests have been complied with. He kindly placed at my disposal a naval brigade, consisting of 17 officers and 265 selected men, whose services have been of the greatest value, and who all have fought throughout the campaign with the dashing courage for which her Majesty's seamen and marines are so celebrated. When my transport difficulties were greatest, Commodore Hewett helped me most materially by supplying Kroomen to act as carriers, and he allowed no regulations to stand in the way of his exertions to secure the ultimate success of the war, in which he and those under his command have played a prominent part.

Captain Rait has been the officer commanding the Royal Artilery throughout both phases of this war. He organised a Houssa battery in a most able manner. The officers, English non-commissioned officers, and gunners attached to it wor ked indefatigably. In all the actions and skirmishes the gun and rocket fire has been most effective, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground on which we fought. I consider Captain Rait to be one of the best soldiers I have ever served with.

In this force, where every white man has had hard work, and where, especially previous to the arrival of the English troops, all the selected officers that I brought out with me were untiring in their exertions, Major Home, the Commanding Royal Engineer, has had his full share of hard work, and most admirably has he performed it. Hutting the troops, constructing fortified posts, making a road practicable for all arms up to within a few hundred yards of the position where the enemy fought their first battle in their own territory, bridging the river Prah, an obstacle of considerable magnitude, and subsequently the river Ordah also, besides a large number of smaller streams and rivers—the Royal Engineers, under Major Home, R.E., have worked well. In the most for which their corps has have won for conspicuous, and I cannot sufficiently thank him for the manner in which he has carried out the numerous and arduous duties that have devolved upon him.

Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., C.B., commanding the European Brigade, has rendered me every possible assistance, and has carried out his orders to my entire satisfaction. He has brought to my notice the valuable assistance he has received from his Brigade-Major, Captain Robinson, Rifle Brigade, and his aides-de-camp, Captain Russell, 12th Lancers, and Lieut. Fitzgerald, Rifle Brigade.

Colonel M'Leod, C.B., 42nd Highlanders commended the advanced guard during the march from the Adansi Hills to Coomassie, conducting his operation with great gallantry in the most skilful manner. The forcing of all positions occupied by the enemy in our front devolved upon him, and I consider myself most fortunate in having had so able an officer to select for that very trying duty.

Colonel M'Leod has brought especially to my notice the names of his acting staff officers, Captain Farquharson, V.C., and Lieutenant Wauchope, both of the 42nd Highlanders, the latter of whom was, I regret to say twice wounded.

The officers commanding English corps were Captain Grubbe, R.N., Lieutenant-Colonel Mostyn, 2nd Battalion 23 Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major Macpherson, 42nd Highlanders; and, subsequently, when that officer was wounded, Major Scott, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to all of whom my best thanks are due.

The two native regiments raised on the coast were commanded throughout the war by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Wood, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, and by Brevet-Major B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars. Both these officers have upon many occasions been placed in very difficult positions, requiring the exercise of high military qualities, and have invariably carried out their very arduous and trying duties most efficiently. I take the liberty of bringing to your especial notice, and those upon whom the brunt of the war has fallen, these and the other combatant officers named below, who orginally came out with me, or followed by the first mail steamer.

Personal Staff—Captain H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, Assistant Military Secretary.

General Staff—Colonel M'Neil, V.C., C.M.G. Colonel on the Staff, severely wounded. Major T. T. Baker, 18th Royal Irish, Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain R. H. Buller, 60th Rifles, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, wounded. Major P. Home, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers, wounded. Captain A. J. Rait, Royal Artilllery Commanding Royal Artillery.

Special Service—Brevet Lieut-Colonel H. E. Wood, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, wounded. Brevet-Major B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars. Captain G. A. Furze, 42nd Highlanders. Captain A. A. Godwiu, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, severely wounded. Captain C. J. Bromhead, 24th Regiment. Captain R. Gordon, 93rd Highlanders (invalided). Lieut. A. Saunders, Royal Artillery. Lieut. R. O. Richmond, 50th Queen's Own. Lieut. H. F. S. Bolton, 1st West India Regiment. Lieut. J. F. Maurice, Royal Artillery. Lieut. E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th King's Own. Lieut. E. F. Lord Gifford 24th Regiment wounded. Lieut. W. T. Dooner, 8th King's, Lieut. A. F Hart, 31st Regiment, wounded. Lieut. J. W. Graves, 18th Royal Irish. M. S. Bell, Royal Engineers. Lieut. G. F. Mann, Royal Engineers. Also Captain Gordon, 84th Regiment, who was on this coast before my arrival.

Of the original party of thirty, four officers named in the margin* have been killed in action, three have died from the effects of climate, and seven of the remainder have been wounded.

I beg to bring to your especial notice the bearer of this despatch, Lieut. Hon. Wood, 10th Hussars, my aide-de-camp, who has rendered me valuable services throughout the campaign.—I have, &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London.

Army Head-quarters, Coomassie, Feb. 5, 1874.

Nominal return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men killed and wounded in action, at Becquah, on Feb. 1, 1874:

Officers wounded—Russell's Regiment: Lieut. Lord Gifford (24th Regiment), gunshot wound of right thumb slight.

Non-commissioned officers and men wounded—Russell's Regiment: Private Thomas George, gunshot wound of right elbow, slight: Private Mouroo (1st), gunshot wound of left leg, severe; Private Adiami, gunshot wound of right arm and right knee, very severe; Private James Garbor, gunshot wound of left hip, severe: Private Adoubbadowri, gunshot wound of left little toe, severe; Private Hagggowri, gunshot wound of left shoulder, severe; Corporal Aodozoma, gunshot wound of left forearm, severe.

Nominal return of officers wounded in action between Amoaful and Adwabin, on 2nd February, 1874.

Officers wounded—42nd Highlanders: Lieut. A. Wauchope, gunshot wound of right hand (contusion), slight.

Russell's Regiment—Captain A. H. Gordon, 84th Regiment, gunshot wound of right elbow, slight; Lieut. F. Hart, 31st Regiment, gunshot wound of left hand (contusion), slight.

Nominal return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men wounded in action on the march between Agammamu and the river Dah on 3rd February, 1874:

Officers wounded—Russell's Regiment: Lieut. G. Barton (7th Regiment), gunshot wound of right arm, slight.

Out of a strength of 68 scouts who crossed the Prah under the command of Lord Gifford, four have been killed and 28 wounded inclusive of the six shown in return of killed and wounded, in action on 31st January; and of a strength of 130 native engineer labourers who crossed the Prah, six have been killed and 36 wounded, some of them very severely.

W. A. MACKINNON, Surgeon-Major,
Principal Medical Officer.

Agiammu, Feb. 7, 1874.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you that on the 2nd inst the enemy attacked my fortified post at Fommanah and were repulsed with loss. Captain A. W. Duncan, R.A., and subsequently Lieut.-Colonel Colley (2nd Queen's Regiment), were in command of the post during the action. I enclose a list of casualties, I have &c.,

G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State
for War, War Office, London.

Nominal return of officers, non-commisioned officers, and men wounded in action at Fommanah, February 2, 1874:

Officers wounded—Royal Artillery: Captain A. W. Duncan, gunshot wound of leg, slight.

47th Regiment—Captain D. North, gunshot would of right side of chest and right elbow joint, dangerous.

W. A. MACKINNON, Surgeon-Major,
Principal Medical Officer.

Agiamnu, Feb. 7.

Sir—I have the honour to enclose lists of the casualties in the affair at Borborassie on the 29th ult., and in the defence of the convoy between Insarfu and Eginassie on the 31st ult.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State
for War, War Office, London.

Nominal return of officers, non-commissioned officers,

* Killed in action—Lieut E Wilmot, Royal Artillery; Lieut Eyre, 19th Light Infantry; Capt Nicol, Hants Militia; Capt Buckle, Royal Engineers.
Died of effects of climate—Lieut Hon A Charteris, Aide-de-camp; Capt Huyshe, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General; Lieut E H Townshend, 10th Regiment.

Royal Naval Brigade: Headquarters and Detachment, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 42nd Highlanders; Russell's Regiment; Rait's Artillery—one 7-pr. gun and one Rocket Detachment; Royal Engineer Detachment.

and men killed and wounded at Borborassio on the 29th January, 1874:

Officer killed—Russell's Regiment: Captain James Nicol (late 13th Regiment), Captain and Adjutant Hampshire Militia, gunshot wound of neck and chest.

Man killed—Russell's Regiment: Private Copper Nail, gunshot wound of neck and chest.

Agiamnu, Feb. 7, 1874.

Sir,—On the 5th instant I had the honour to address you from Coomassie, and to inform you that if the King refused to come in, I should destroy his capital. I now regret to have to report that all my efforts to induce him to come himself, or send a prince of the royal blood to treat with me, failed; and that the King only continued that policy of falsehood and deception which have marked all his dealings with me. Messengers who arrived throughout the 5th were abusing the liberty which I allowed them, by carrying off arms and ammunition from the town, and on the evening of that day I decided upon withdrawing my troops, and destroying Coomassie.

My decision to withdraw immediately was strengthened by the fact that tornados appeared to have set in, and that the passage of the rivers in my rear might be rendered more difficult by delay. I had in the morning sent off all the wounded who were unable to march under escort of Wood's and Russell's regiment and a company of the Rifle Brigade, and I now issued orders for an advance, on the morning of the 6th, of all the remaining troops beyond Coomassie, the disposition being such that on the facing about of the column all would be in order for the homeward march. Prize agents were appointed, and the most valuable articles left in the Palace packed up, the King having evidently removed or concealed his treasure. A party of the Royal Engineers was engaged during the night in mining the Palace.

Early on the 6th our homeward movements commenced headed by the Naval Brigade, and covered by a rear guard of the 42nd Highlanders, which did not retire till the town had been set on fire in every quarter, and the mines in the Palace fired. A tornado had raged during the previous day and night, but the destruction of the town by fire was complete.

In the despatch which I addressed to you on the 13th October last, asking for English troops to be sent out to enable me to accomplish my mission, I stated that that mission—to ensure a lasting peace with the Ashantee kingdom—could only be fulfilled in one way, by defeating the Ashantee army, by pursuing it, if necessary, to the capital of the Ashantee kingdom, and by so showing to the King and all those Chiefs who urged him on to war, that the army of her Majesty is powerful to punish her enemies even on the very heart of their own country.

That mission I conceive I have now fulfilled by the aid of the troops which her Majesty's Government confided to me for its accomplishment. Yet I can truly state that no means were left untried by me to bring about a peaceable solution of the campaign. Up to the last hour I left the King's Palace untouched, in hopes that he would return. The troops refrained with the most admirable self-control from spoliation or plunder; and they left the capital of this kingdom, so famed for its gold, without carrying away as plunder one article of value.

All the troops have now reached or passed this point. The return march was not made without difficulty. The streams and rivers had become so swollen from the effect of the tornados of the last few days, that the shallow swamps had become waist deep, and the water in the river Ordah had yesterday submerged the bridge constructed on the night of the 3rd inst., and was still rising when the troops passed the river. But the convoys were all taken over in safety, and the men of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Regiment, before whose arrival the bridge had commenced to give way, undressed, passed their clothes over the heads of natives, and themselves forded the stream, in one part fully five feet deep.

I shall continue my homeward march to-morrow by as rapid stages as the country will allow, and with every military precaution.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

Agiamnu, Feb. 7, 1874.

Sir—In my despatch of this day's date I have given you the latest information as to the movements of the column under my immediate command.

As regards the three other columns last-mentioned in my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have no news of Captain Glover since that date. All Captain Butler's force of Akims deserted him without warning or reason, and he has returned south of the river Prah; while Captain Moore has arrived in this camp, stating that Captain Dalrymple has utterly failed to induce any men to cross the Ashantee frontier, and is himself on the road to my head-quarters.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

Camp, Amoaful, Feb. 8, 1874.

Sir—I had scarcely sent off my despatches yesterday when Captain Butler, half pay, 69th Regiment, arrived in my camp, and as his mission to the Western Akims is now completely closed I feel it my duty to bring at once to your notice the admirable manner in which he has conducted a most trying and difficult task.

That Captain Butler failed in his effort to lead a force of Akims to Coomassie is not his fault, but is solely due to the ineradicable cowardice and sloth of the people with whom he had to deal. In the face of great difficulties he succeeded in raising a force of Akims and leading them across the Prah. Although they deserted him at the very time when a junction with me was within their reach, these troops did, by their partial advance, effect that diversion which was the object of Captain Butler's labours, drawing off from opposition to the column under my immediate command the whole fighting force of Kokoofoo, one of the six great tributary principalities of the Ashanti kingdom.

The high opinion of Captain Butler, which caused me to give him an independent command, is strengthened by his conduct In this war; and I beg to recommand him especially to your notice as an officer of great ability, of remarkably ready resources, and of untiring powers of action.

Captain Dalrymple, 88th foot, has also worked indefatigably under most disheartening conditions. He, too, has been vanquished by the *vis inertiæ*, of the people amongst whom his task lay. But he, like Captain Butler, has rendered me real service, for the Becquah fighting men were drawn off to meet an attack from the Wassaw frontier, which Captain Dalrymple's movements led them to expect. I beg to recommand Captain Dalrymple to your favourable notice.

I have to-day received further despatches from Captain Glover. He writes last from Odmassie on the 28th ultimo, being then one march advanced from Obogo, whence he dated on the 17th ultimo, and about twenty miles, according to his estimate, from Juabin or Comassie. Copies of his despatches are sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He had with him all his Houssas and Yorubas, and 700 Akims, and was expecting immediate reinforcements of Aquapims and Crobees. I have sent him orders to fall back behind the River Prah, and though I regret that he is not likely, owing to difficulties of communication, to receive these instructions for some time, he should meanwhile, with the force at his command, be quite able to hold his own against very superior numbers of the enemy. I reserve further remarks till Captain Glover's mission is concluded.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War.

The following despatch and enclosures have been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty from commodore W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., Senior Naval Officer on the Gold Coast.

Active, at Cape Coast, February 7, 1874.

Sir,—Adverting to my letter of the 2nd February, 1874, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters I have received from Captain W. Hunt Grubbe, detailing the movements of the Naval Brigade under his command during the three engagements at Bobessie, Amoaful, and Becquah, which have already been reported by me. . . . The European troops, having captured and burnt Coomassie, are now on their way back to Cape Coast. I have much pleasure in informing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the conduct of the Naval Brigade during the whole time it has been disembarked has been unexceptional, and when in action the men have behaved with great coolness and courage. I cannot pass by the zeal and energy displayed by Dr. Henry Fagan, Staff Surgeon 2nd Class of her Majesty's ship Active, in his arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded. His kind attention to their wants has been unceasing, notwithstanding the great fatigue he must have often been suffering during the trying time experienced since crossing the Prah. . . . I enclose a list of casualties in the Naval Brigade during the engagement at the River Dah.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. N. W HEWETT, Commodore.

Medowma, Jan. 29, 1874.

Sir—In compliance with orders received last night from Colonel M'Leod, C.B., covering the advanced guard I this morning moved the Naval Brigade to take part in the reconnaissance of the village of Borborassie, situate about six miles S. W. by W. of Kiang Boassu, preceded by a company of Russell's regiment, and supported by headquarters of 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, we started at 8-15, and, after traversing a very narrow bush path, arrived at this village at 10.40, the brigade immediately coming into action with the Ashantees, who were in considerable force, under a general of some note.

The village was soon cleared, the Ashantees retreating into the bush, but not until Captain Nicholls had been killed, and two seamen of the brigade and some men of Russell's Regiment wounded. Fourteen prisoners, eight and twenty muskets with accoutrements, and thirteen kegs of powder, a chief's umbrella, &c., fell into our hands. The muskets and powder were destroyed before leaving.

On our return to our camp, which we reached at 3.30 p.m., the 23rd Regiment formed the advanced guard, and a brisk fire was kept up between them and the Ashantees, who were blowing their horns and shouting in all directions. A guide was killed close to the head of their column. The rear was brought up by the Naval Brigade and A. Company, in charge of Lieut. Pipon, of her Majesty's ship Active, was much harassed in rear and both flanks for upwards of an hour. The men behaved very steadily, killing a considerable number of the enemy, with loss to themselves of one seaman only, badly wounded.

Colonel M'Leod expressed himself pleased with the conduct of the Naval Brigade, and I have great pleasure in testifying to the good behaviour of the officers and men under somewhat trying circumstances. Dr Fagan, as usual was unremitting in his attention to sick and wounded.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the casualties to the brigade. The loss of the enemy I should roughly estimate at 50.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. HUNT GRUBBE,
Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.

To Commodore Hewett, V. C.

Reports follow from Captain Hunt Grubbe, R. N., and Lieut. Luxmoore, R. N., relative to the proceedings of the right and left wings of the Naval Brigade in the actions upon Amoaful, Jan. 31st, and upon Bequoi, Feb. 1, together with a list of casualties.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well-known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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